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State Librarian

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

It is estimated from the returns of the eleventh census that 95 per cent. of the wage earners of this country own less than $10,000 each.

The corn crop of fourteen Southern States last year was 607,665,017 bushels, an increase of 124,000,000 bushels over the crop of 1893, the next best year.

he North Carolina State Penitentiary has leased a farm of 2,500 acres near Wadesboro, and will put 150 convicts at work there by the end of this month.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 9,915,501 bales, of which 3,431,301 bales are American, against 4,935,469 bales and 4,613,249 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns, 47,738 bales; receipts from the plantations, 86,854 bales. Crop in sight, 5,659,972 bales.

Belfort, France's main bulwark against German invasion, has grown so much in population that the inhabitants have petitioned the government to have a part of the fortifications torn down to allow the town to expand. The 8,000 inhabitants of 1871 have increased to 25,000, and the town within the ramparts is very small.

Some figures recently given out by Colonel George Moorman, show the rapid growth of the Confederate Veteran Association. In the latter part of 1891 there were but thirty-three camps and the outlook for a general enrollment was gloomy. He has now 737 camps upon the rolls, has upon file applications for 200 in addition and is confident that the figures will soon reach 1,000.

The defeat of the Republican Senators in the effort to get up the Tariff bill was quite a set back to them; it was accomplished by the solid Democratic and Populist vote, with the aid of four silver Republicans from the West: the last named say they want to teach the Eastern Senators that it takes united effort of the Republicans to control the Senate and that they must be consulted some times as to order of business.

One of the most significant features in railroad travel from and through Washington, says a dispatch from Washington, at the present time is the remarkable rush of passenger traffic to Asheville and Hot Springs, N. C It is so great that even the excellent resources of the Southern railway are taxed to their full extent, and, considering the mild winter hitherto prevailing, the pilgrimage to the "Land of the Sky," seems extraordinary.

But a few of our Presidents have any descriptive word or phrase attached to their names. Mr. Lincoln, whose birthday was celebrated Wednesday, is spoken of as the "Emancipator;" Gen. Jackson is called "Old Hickory;" James Monroe is famous as the author of the "Monroe doctrine;" James Madison used to be characterized as the "Father of the Constitution," and Jefferson as the "Father of Democracy," while George Washington leads them all as the "Father of his Country."

The cities named in the Fortification bill for which provision is made are New York, San Francisco, Boston, the lake ports, Hampton Roads, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Portland, Me., Rhode Island ports in Narraganset bay, Key West, Charleston, Mobile, New London, Savannah, Portland, Ore , Pensacola, Wilmington, N C., Portsmouth, N. H., defences of Cumberland sound at Fort Clinch, defences of ports of the Kennebec river at Fort Popham, New Bedford, defences of ports on the Penobscot river, Maine, at Fort Knox and New Haven, Puget sound and other such ports as, in the judgment of the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War, may require permanent works of fortification.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World. Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The railroads leading to Western North Carolina are taxed to their utmost to accommodate the heavy passenger traffic. ——The House Elections committee decided not to allow the contestant from the First Virginia district time beyond the legal limit to produce evidence in the contest. ——It is said the managers have secured a place for the prize fights and that they will certainly come off. ——The Cubans gain several important victories over the Spaniards; what the Government at first claimed to be Spanish victories turn out to be just the reverse. ——Commander Burwell, of the dipatch boat Dolphin, makes official report of his survey of the Gulf of Honduras; he has placed lights to mark the entrance to the principal points of Honduras. ——Dr. Castello, surgeon general of the Cuban forces, was taken from a schooner in the gulf and brought to Key West; he has been sent by the Cuban authorities to leaders in this country, bearing important dispatches. ——The rivers in Mississippi are out of their banks and thousands of cattle were drowned; many people in bottom lands have been driven out of their homes. ——The Mississippi Legislature will appropriate $1,000,000 to build a new Capitol.

Gen. Weyler, the new captain general of Cuba has arrived at Havana. ——Cardinal Satolli will make a tour of the Southwest.—— The report that the Governor of Chihuahua has gone to Juarez to superintend arrangements to prevent the prize fight is not true. ——In the express robbery case at Clinton, the testimony was closed yesterday and the argument begun; the statement of Wiliams, made to the express company representative in January, and which was published in the Wilmington Messenger was ruled out by the judge; witnesses testifying to the good character of the defendants stated that they had heard of their being concerned in some greengoods transactions and had heard of the drug-store burning at Roseboro. ——The vote in joint assembly in the Kentucky Legislature for United States Senator yesterday, resulted: Hunter, 51; Blackburn, 46; McCreary, 3; Carlisle, 3. Necessary to a choice 52. ——Gold withdrawals yesterday amounted to $2,381,000, reducing the reserve to slightly less than $42,000,000. ——Senator Quay is to withdraw his motion to recommit the Tariff bill and substitute and the bill will probably be taken up Wednesday; it is thought that both the substitute and the bill will be voted down.

The Spaniards claim to have defeated 2,000 Cubans, capturing a large quantity of arms, ammunition, etc. ——The United States troops at San Antonio go to El Paso to prevent the prize fight on any so-called neutral ground. ——The British Parliament was formally opened yesterday afternoon. ——Bartholomew Shea was electrocuted at Dannemora yesterday. ——An insurrection of Hovas in the capital of Madagascar was put down and several of the leaders who were captured were immediately shot. ——Dunraven writes a letter to the New York Yacht club describing his attitude, but not apologizing. ——Attorney General Harmon instructs the Federal officials in the Territories to see that the prize fight does not come off on soil under Federal jurisdiction. —— The first gold under the new bond purchase was paid into the treasury yesterday, amounting to $10,983,290. ——In response to a House resolution, the Secretary of State lays before that body all the correspondence regarding affairs in Cuba; it embraces copies of some 2,000 letters. ——There is much complaint from oystermen in our sounds at the piracies of Virginia oystermen; they threaten to take the matter in their own hands.

The town of Waterloo, Ind., on the Lake Shore Railroad, was nearly destroyed by fire early Wednesday morning. ——The Treasury gold reserve Wednesday at the close of business stood at $64,841,739, a gain for the day of $12,901,976, being the second day's receipt of gold for the new bond issue. ——The Porte has issued a proclamation granting amnesty to the Armenians, who are in possession of Zeitoun. ——At Sullivan, Ill., a frenzied mob breaks open the jail, takes out a prisoner and hangs him in the court house square.—— An engineer and two firemen were killed in a collision on the New York Central railroad. ——Theodore Durrant's lawyers get twenty days extension of time to prepare their bill of exceptions on appeal. ——In Louisville a policeman, while chasing a negro thief, was fatally shot by another negro. ——Fitzsimmons announces himself ready for the fight to-day, and says if it does not come off he will declare himself the champion of the world, ready to meet all comers except Corbett. ——A regiment of Mexican troops have deployed along the Texas line to prevent the fights.

The Virginia Supreme court makes a decision which will necessitate the amendment of the charter of every city in the State; it also decides a case granting an annuity to an old negro who was freed by his master in slavery times. ——It is agreed by all parties that the Fitzsimmons-Maher fight matters shall remain in statu quo until Monday; Maher says he will be ready to enter the ropes Monday; but those who have seen him think the fight is off for good. ——Cuban forces win two victories near Santiago de Cuba. ——A boat containing five dead men and six barely alive was found on the Florida coast. ——The American line steamer Paris, from New York February 5th, sunk the local steamer, Her Majesty, while docking at Southampton. Eng , Thursday. As the Paris swung around her rudder struck the smaller vessel, sending her to the bottom. The Paris sustained no injury. All on board Her Majesty were saved.—— The Republicans of the Kentucky Legislature held a caucus on the Senatorial situation; it was sparsely attended; those present pledged their support to Hunter. It is said Hunter has pledged a free silverite to vote for free silver if elected to the Senate, in order to gain the vote of this Legislator. ——The Porte agrees as a condition of the surrender of Zuitoun to pardon all the Armenians; the foreign leaders of the outbreak are banished; Christians and Moslems alike are to surrender their rifles.

He Would A-Skating Go.

Washington Letter in New York World.)

There is a big skating rink in Washington, recently opened, and patronized largely by fashionable people. Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Interior, Hoke Smith, of Georgia, has been pining for a good skate for three weeks. He can't go duck hunting. He was born in North Carolina, where they only see ice in mixed drinks ordered by Northerners, but his father was born in New Hampshire, and had fired Hoke's youthful imagination with tales of his prowess on the ice. Now Mr. Smith believed that ability to skate is inherited and not acquired. So this evening he not only ventured forth to skate but invited a lot of sweet girl cousins to see him cut curlycues and write their names in the ice.

The attendants strapped the skates on Secretary Smith, and he stood up. Somehow it didn't seem just right, but with all those Georgia girls looking at him and beginning to giggle there was only one thing to do and that was to skate. He struck out. One skate started for Georgia and the other for Canada. Two attendants pulled them together. Then both skates left for Chicago and took Secretary Smith's feet with them, while the rest of the Interior Department clung to the District of Columbia. He fell like a landslide and the Georgia cousins shrieked in chorus. Four assistants helped him up. In the course of the next half hour Secretary Smith had hit the ice with 315 pounds of eminent legal talent no less than six times and had damaged the rink to an amount not yet estimated.

To Probe the Scandal.

New York World.

Senator Peffer yesterday offered a resolution to appoint a committee to "inquire and report upon all the facts and circumstances" connected with the bond sales of 1894, 1895 and 1896.

This is right and timely. The need of a searching ipvestigation is imperative, as the World has shown. It is necessary to rid the national good name of a scandal which afflicts all honest minds.

The resolution ought to have been offered by a Republican or a Democratic Senator. As the majority party, the Republicans are especially charged with the duty of discovering and preventing abuses in the public service. But the Democrats should be no less jealous of the national reputation, especially when the scandal involves a Democratic Administration.

It is a pity that the Republican and Democratic Senators have left it to a Populist to move this sorely needed inquiry. But what the Populist proposes is right. His suggestion should receive the support of a unanimous Senate.

The Chicora Fire Company, of this city, has enrolled 35 men in the North Carolina Fireman's Benefit Assocation. If a member is disabled while engaged in active fire service he draws two dollars per day while unable to attend to business.

Contrast Betwee- Agriculture and Manufacturing.

Congressman Shaw asks us to publish the following article, which is taken from the New York "Seaboard," the organ of the American shipping interest:

The 11th census statisties show that in the ten years between 1851 and 1860, inclusive—a period of low protection—our agricultural workers annually accumulated $105 each. During the same decade urban workers accumulated $41 each, annually. During the first decade of high protection—1861 to 1870 inclusive—the annual accumulations of rural workers fell to $17 each, while the annual accumulations of urban workers increased to $48 each, during that same decade. During the second decade of high protection the accumulations of rural workers rose to $47 each, annually, accumulations of urban workers at the same time increasing to an annual average of $90 each. During the third successive decade of high protection the annual accumulations of the rural workers remained stationary, at the same time the annual accumulations of urban workers falling to $73 each. Stated more comprehensively, had the raral workers continued to accumulate as much annually during the thirty consecutive years of high protection, as they did during the preceding ten years of low protection, they would have been thirteen billions of dollars richer in 1890 than they were. On the other hand, had the urban workers accumulated no more during the thirty years of high protection than they did during the preceding ten years of low protection, they would have been fifteen billions of dollars poorer in 1890 than they were.

Page 3, of "Defender document No 9," issued by the American Protective Tariff League in 1895, shows that while the value of farm lands, implements, stock, etc., increased from eleven billions in 1870 to almost sixteen billions in 1890, and the acreage under cultivation increased from 188,921,099 to 357,616,755 acres, the value of the product only increased from $2,447,538,658 in 1870 to $2,450,107,454 in 1890.* Thus, while the taxable valuation of farm property increased 31 per cent. between 1870 and 1890, the value of the product increased but one half of one per cent. Last of all, and most important, is the fact that in 1870 the product of the 5,133,000 rural workers was but one-half of one per cent. less valuable than the product of 8,215,000 rural workers was in 1890.

In the June (1895) number of the North American Review, M. G. Mulhall, the eminent British statistician, shows the annual urban accumulations of wealth in 1851 was 501 millions of dollars, which increased to 1,725 millions of dollars in the year 1890, while the annual rural accumulations of wealth actually fell from 401 millions of dollars in 1851 to 388 millions in 1890. In 1870 the wages of factory operatives were $302 a year each, which increased to $485 a year each in 1890. It is not possible to present the wages of farm labor in 1870, but, from "Report No. 4, miscellaneous series, U. S. Department of Agriculture, division of statistics, entitled 'Wages of Farm Labor in the United States,'" compiled and published in 1892, under the direction of the then statistician, Hon. J. R. Dodge, we find that in 1869 farm workers received $16.55 a month with board, and in 1890 $12.45 a month with board; while in 1869 the farm workers received $25 92 a month without board, and in 1890, $18.33 a month without board. So, during the twenty years of high protection thus covered, the wages of factory operatives ose 60 per cent., while the wages of farm workers fell 29 per cent.

The inevitable inference from these statistics, accumulated entirely from Republican official sources, is that agriculture has not been protected during the period of high protection.

We may add that a similar policy of neglect finds American shipping in the foreign trade in even a worse plight than agriculture, because it too has lacked the beneficent stimulus of protection, under which manufactures and all urban workers have so marvelously prospered.

*Note.—After deducting amount paid for labor, the figures show a profit of less than 4 per cent. on the investment, out of which profit must be paid taxes, seeds, wear and tear and renewal of stock, implements and all other expenses.

Prince Henry's Funeral.

The funeral of Prince Henry of Battenberg took place in Whippingham Church, Osborne, on Wednesday. The ships in the harbor and the houses in the town had flags at half mast. The Royal yacht Alberta brought the body from Portsmouth yesterday. A military guard on the vessel watched the remains throughout the night. The coffin was not opened, as the body had not been embalmed, owing to the time which elapsed between Prince Henry's death and the arrival of his corpse at a place where embalming facilities were available.

Princess Beatrice and her children arrived at the warf at ten o'clock, and immediately went on board the Alberta. They were followed soon afterward by the Duke of Connaught and the Marchioness of Lorne (Princess Louise), and at noon the Queen arrived from Osborne House.

A special train left Waterloo Station, London, having on board Viscount Cross, Lord of the Privy Seal; Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury; Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Colonies; Mr. George S. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, and the foreign diplomats, or in their stead the naval and military attaches of their respective embassies and legations.

At noon the coffin, covered with wreaths, was taken from the Alberta and placed upon a gun carriage, draped with the Union Jack. The Prince of Wales and members of the royal family in carriages took places behind the coffin and the procession started. Military detachments followed, and the cortege took its way to Whippingham Church, which edifice was designed by the Prince Consort, father of Princess Beatrice, and in which the Princess and Prince Henry were married in 1885.

The royal Princesses left the procession midway between the starting point and the church and proceeded in their carriages by a shorter route to the church, where they were seated in their pews when the coffin arrived. The services were conducted by the Right Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, D. D., Bishop of Winchester, and the music was selected by Princess Beatrice herself.

Concurrent with the bridal services over the body of Prince Henry of Battenberg in Whippingham Church, a memorial service was held in Westminister Abbey. A large number of distinguished persons were present, including United States Ambassador Bayard and many other foreign diplomats and a large attendance of prominent aristocratic and political personages.

Tillman's speech, says the Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, has had the largest circulation of any congressional speech in five years.

England and Venezuela.

The regular session of the British parliament opened on Tuesday. The portion of the Queen's speech referring to the Venezuela matter is as follows:

"The government of the United States of America has expressed a wish to cooperate in the termination of the differences which have existed for many years between my government and the republic of Venezuela upon the question of the boundary between that country and the colony of British Guiana. I have expressed my sympathy with the desire to come to an equitable arrangement, and trust that further negotiations will lead to a satisfactory result."

On the same day a "parliamentary paper" was issued containing the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States since 1887 relative to the boundary of British Guiana. This correspondence shows that the successive ministries have taken the position described by the earl of Kimberly, in 1895, namely, that Great Britain declines to arbitrate the question of the ownership of the settled part of the territory claimed by Venezuela and does not accept the material modification of the provisional boundary of 1886. On the other hand, she is willing to concede, without arbitration, a large part of the territory comprised in Venezuela's extreme claim and to arbitrate the question of the ownership of the intermediate zone.

The correspondence concludes with dispatches subsequently exchanged by Secretary of State Olney and Lord Salisbury. The first of these dispatches, sent through Ambassador Bayard, on February 3d, informed Lord Salisbury that the American commission had been formed and was sitting in Washington, and that being in no wise an arbitration tribunal, having had its duty limited to ascertaining the facts, it had suggested to Mr. Olney that it would be grateful for such assistance as could be obtainable through the co operation of Great Britain and Venezuela. Therefore, he applied to his lordship, if entirely consistent with his sense of international propriety, to furnish such documentary proof, historical narrative in the unpublished archives, or other evidence within the power of the government, and also any facilities conveniently possible.

The dispatch quotes part of Justice Brewer's letter to Secretary Olney and concludes that the purpose of the investigation is certainly hostile to none nor can it advantage any that the effort to procure the desired information should fail of its purpose, the sole concern of the United States being a peaceful solution of a controversy between friendly powers.

Lord Salisbury replied on February 7th that any information at the command of the government upon any subject of inquiry occupying the attention of the government of the United States would be readily placed at the disposal of the President. He announces the collection of documents for parliamentary proceedings, and promises Mr. Bayard advance copies as soon as they are complete.

Mr. Bayard replied on February 10th, thanking Lord Salisbury and assuring him that the United States government would appreciate his courtesy.

Bonds and Prices.

Atlanta Constitution.]

When the bond issue was oversubscribed, the Wall street element that is devoted to gold contraction and speculation declared that in this glimpse of the moon prosperity would revisit us, and color was given to the statement by the fact that a few stocks that are wobbly enough to be moved about by every breath and wind of circumstance showed signs of recuperation. These stocks, watered beyond all recognition, are owned in England, Germany and the United States, and have behind them in this country a lot of speculators who make them the footballs of the street. That they are held by speculators and not by investors is shown by the fact that every time a gold contractionist squeals in New York, the British and European speculators run to the offices of the cable companies and sell a carload of these stocks.

It is in the power of a few speculators to send these railway stocks up or down at any hour of the day. They pay no dividends, and are not likely to pay any for years and are employed in Wall street solely as bait to snare gudgeons. Consequently, it was no more surprising to see these speculative stocks go up two or three points after the bond subscription was announced than it would have been to see them go down two or three points, as they are now doing. One would have been as significant as the other.

But how about the products of American labor—the products of the American farm? On the 4th of February, the day before the bond sale, May cotton was 8,07; on the 10th, it was 7 96, and yesterday it closed at 7.93. May wheat was 66¢; on the 10th it was 66⅞, and yesterday it was 65¢. Corn was 30⅜; on the 10th it was 30⅛; yesterday it was 29⅛. Bacon was $5.27½; on the 10th it was $5.30, and yesterday it closed at $5.20.

This shows that there is nothing in bond bids or bond sales to help the farmers, or to give them more money for their produce; nothing in these bids and sales to help business or to aid in lifting the people out of the ruts of hard times to the level of prosperity.

The Bond Scandal.

James Creelman in New York World.]

President Cleveland's savage letter to Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, denouncing the statement that Mr. Morgan was invited to Washington—a fact which Mr. Morgan insists upon—as maliciously mendacious, made no reference to a circumstance which I learned of to-night.

It appears that the gold ring actually threatened the President, in a telegraphic message. Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Carlisle have concealed the fact, but concealment is no longer possible.

Just before Mr. Morgan came to Washington to arrange for another secret bargain with the Government on the terms of the extraordinary contract of last February, the banker and his friends signed a telegram to Mr. Cleveland declaring that there was no chance of getting gold in Europe. The message went on to say that the syndicate was in a position to secure gold in this country, but that, unless the contract was closed without delay, even this opportunity would be lost. In other words, the Government of the United States was threatened with bankruptcy.

It was after sending this audacious communication that Mr. Morgan met Secretary Carlisle privately at Secretary Lamont's house, in company with Mr. Cleveland's former law partner, Mr. Stetson. Then he organized the gold ring and "covered" $200,000,000 of gold, announcing in his circular that the bargain with the Government was to be "about upon the basis of the contract of Feb. 8, 1895," which was more than $7,000,000 less than the sum realized by competition after The World and public opinion forced the Administration to abandon its private arrangement with the Wall street dictator.

History Repeated.

Atlanta Constitution.

Speaking of the attempt made by Congressman Barrett, of Massachusetts, to brand as treasonable the statement made by Mr. Talbert, of South Carolina, to the effect that he believed that his state was right in seceding thirty-five years ago, the Memphis Commercial Appeal digs up an old chapter of history for the benefit of Mr. Barrett. It says:

"It was eighty-five years ago, in the year 1811, that a similar incident occurred in the house of representatives. The statesman who on that occasion figured in the role played yesterday by Talbert of South Carolina, was Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts. It was during the debate on the bill for the admission of Louisiana as a state into the union. The New England statesmen of that day were bitterly hostile to this project or to any acquisition of new territory, and their opposition went to the extent of threateniug secession. It was on this bill that Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, rose in his place in the house of representatives and uttered these words: 'It is my deliberate opinion that if this bill passes the bonds of the union are virtually dissolved; that the states which compose it are free from their moral obligation and that, as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, definitely to prepare for separation, amicably if they can, forcibly if they must."

The Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, was promptly called to order, but the house of representatives by a vote of 56 to 53, the New England representatives voting with the majority, decided that a congressman from Massachusetts had the right to preach the doctrine of secession on the floor of the house, whatever limitation might be put on a congressman from South Carolina. In the case of Mr. Quincy it was not a mere expression of theoretical and abstract opinion, as in the case of Mr. Talbert, but a threat made to affect pending legislation.

At that time, as all the historical authorities show, New England was dominated by the secession sentiment. When Louisiana was purchased the Massachusetts legislature resolved that its annexation "formed a new confederacy to which the states united by a former compact were not bound to adhere." Three years after Josiah Quiney's speech the Hartford convention, of infamous notoriety, threatened to withdraw from the union because the New England states had been required to furnish troops to fight against England. As late as 1844 the Massachusetts legislature adopted a resolution to the effect that "the annexation of Texas, unless arrested on the threshold, may drive these states into a dissolution of the union," and the following year the same threat was repeated.

Congressman Barrett's state was the cradle of secession, and the doctrine was generally brought to the front when the country was engaged in war, and in need of strong arms and loyal hearts.

If Mr. Barrett will spend his leisure hours in studying the history of the republic he will run against a good many surprising facts, and he will probably come to the conclusion that Massachusetts came very near getting as much involved in the secession tangle as South Carolina herself.

What is Gorman Up To?

Washington correspondent Atlanta Journal.]

"The word bunco" should be prefixed to the democratic "steering" committee of the senate. For as long as Mr. Gorman is at the head of it there will be bad smells, and the democratic senators are always under the suspicion of what is known in vulgar parlance as "a con game" being worked on them.

There is every reason to suppose that Frye's election as president pro tempore of the senate could have been prevented. The republicans have no majority in the senate at present and had not Gorman, without authority from any one, withdrawn Isham G. Harris' name, he might have been re-elected.

This is not idle talk. It is a fact known and understood by many democratic senators and there is a great deal of suppressed indignation among the democrats in the senate at his unwarranted and undemocratic, if not disloyal act to his colleagues.

Gorman is practically the steering committee of the democratic side of the senate. He has one or two colleagues but they are his playthings. This committee always decides whether or not a man's name should be placed before the senate. Gorman, to the surprise of the senate, decided to withdraw Harris' name, and allowed the Maine Senator to be elected without opposition. Had he continued Harris' name before the senate the Tennessean would have received the support of all the democrats. Kyle would have been supported by the populists, and Frye's election would have been no more certain than Harris', for after all, it would have depended upon the populists.

The charge is openly made that Gorman is to receive a great deal more patronage under the republican organization of the senate than he did under the democratic. Under the latter he was allowed no more than any other democratic senator.

Mr. Gorman is a very practical politician and he is very smart. But the hole of the Maryland fox is getting more and more full of smoke each succeeding political moon.

Georgia Country Press on Tillman.

Here are the opinions of two or three out of the many Georgia Democratic papers which approve of Tillman's speech.

LaGrange Graphic: The words of Senator Tillman were stout against the president in the senate the other day. The denunciation of the hypocritical scribes and pharisees by the wilderness Baptist was hardly less severe than the burning sentences hurled against Cleveland and his co-conspirator in bringing the country to a gold basis, bond issue and discrimination against silver. The truths he uttered might have been clad in a softer raiment, but Tillman is a plain man and uses the rough side of his tongue occasionally. If gentle words fail of reformation, then it is permissible, as in the case of the Tishbite before Ahab, the Baptist to Herod and the generation of vipers to use the scorpion lash in order to arouse public indignation against wickedness in high places.

Sparta Ishmaelite: Tom Cobb, of Atlanta, suggests, in the Constitution, that it would be better to answer Tillman's arguments than to abuse him for his use of alleged unparliamentary language. So it would. But can it be done?

Albany Herald: While some of the newspapers are abusing Senator Tillman for roasting Cleveland, others are telling him to "do it again."

There are about 100 cases of measles in this county. All are more or less of a light form. In several of our sister counties measles has almost become epidemic.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Cause of the War Fever.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton discussed the "Cause of the Late War Fever" in his sermon at All Souls Church, New York, on Saturday.

"It is well for us," he said, "that there were enough men in our great Eastern cities to withstand the war epidemic and to rally the sober second thought of the nation. Causes were long at work preparing for the wild outburst of war fever in our people. It seems that not more than one generation can pass without a reerudescence of war fever.

"We want a patriotism of conscience, and not of vanity. Our politicians have fed false patriotism by deliberate and selfish playing to the galleries. Nothing more criminal or more wanton has been seen in our Congress than we have seen of late. Men took the chances of war to curry favor with their constituencies. Nine-tenths of the talk was buncombe.

"Industrial strifes, readiness to resort to violence, have fed the war fever. The larger responsibility for this lies, because of the higher intelligence, with the great employers and corporations who have been too ready to call upon the militia. The increasing readiness to call the soldier to put down strikes has been a serious sign of the times. Consider such an agency as that of the Pinkerton police. We look back with horror to the Middle Ages when hired bands were called in to take part in strife between towns and classes.

"What have we in our nineteenth century Christian civilization better than that? A body of picked men trained to the use of the rifle, at the command of any employer, ready to sell their lives for dollars and to kill workingmen as they would wild beasts. We have had civil war in our midst for years and have not known it.

"Our very sports have fed the war fever. Our most popular sport has become so brutalized it is being ruled out from our college athletics. When thirty or forty thousand people can gather to see the flower of two great colleges in sport as brutal as the modern football, it is no wonder that they crave after some more thrilling scene.

"I was astounded the other day to learn that in not a few of our schools vivisection had been introduced under the plea of teaching children physiology. Boys and girls have been hired by their teachers to bring in stolen cats and dogs, with the promise that they should see them put to the torture. Is this the civilization which science is opening for our new era?

"Our churches have trifled with this war spirit, and everywhere our reads of brigades and companies and regiments in which the boys are formed, and in order to cultivate the spirit of temperance are fed with the spirit of cruelty and strife and bloodshed.

"The official exponent of our national religiousness may be said to be the chaplain of Congress, and the ideal of this pious cleric is the 'quick to resent injuries' aspiration of his late stump prayer.

"Is it not pertinent now," said Dr. Newton in concluding, "for all church convocations to call for the disappearance of this professor of pagan piety and the substitution of a Christian—one who will breathe the spirit of the follower of the Prince of Peace?"

Several Views of Tillman.

(Washington Post, Rep.)

No language fit for the ears of innocence and virtue would adequately deal with Tillman's obscene eruption.

(Wilmington Review, Gold Dem.)

Senator Tillman's life is in danger. The South Carolina legislature has passed a bill which puts the life of any and every dog in the State at the mercy of any one who may catch him away from home.

(Red Springs Citizen, Silver Dem.)

Don't fail to read Ben Tillman's great speech in the U. S. Senate. We believe it expresses the opinion of nine-tenths of our people. He scores a point when he says "a London Jew has been appointed Receiver of the U. S."

(Concord Times, Gold Dem.)

Tillman, the Blackguard.

A striking commentary on the laxity of our laws and the conservatism and charity of our people is the fact that such a man, utterly lost to decency and all the requirements of gentlemanly behavior, can utter with impunity in the council halls of the nation, sentiments so foul, so base, so vulgar, as those which Ben Tillman uttered in his first speech in the Senate last Thursday. Tillman is a low-bred, vulgar demagogue, and is utterly incapable of rising above such a level and unable to discuss a public question on its merits.

(Augusta Chronicle, Ex-Senator Walsh's Paper, Silver Dem.)

The newspapers have had their say about Tillman's violation of senatorial courtesy and his abusive language. All of that part of his speech could be put in a half-column. Now let them tackle the remaining nine or ten columns, and tell the country wherein Tillman is wrong.

Sherman on the Sherman Law.

Vol. II, P. 1069 of Mr. Sherman's Book.

The situation at the time was critical. A large majority of the Senate favored free silver, and it was feared that the small majority against it in the other house might yield and agree to it. The silence of the President on the matter gave rise to an apprehension that if a free coinage bill should pass both houses he would not feel at liberty to veto it. Some action had to be taken to prevent a return to free coinage, and the measure evolved was the best attainable. I voted for it, but the day it became a law I was ready to repeal it if repeal could be had without substituting in its place absolute free coinage.

No Fusion.

Oxford Ledger.

We fully agree with the gifted editor of the Fayetteville OBSERVER when he says he "is opposed utterly to any fusion of the Democratic party with any other party. The Democratic party in North Carolina can win without difficulty if it will open its doors on proper terms to those who formerly kept it in a majority, and take such action as will indicate that it has no place for traitors who miswear its livery. The Democratic party can never recover its old position in this State until it purges itself of the element that seeks success through principle-sacrificing 'deals.'"

Cotton Receipts.

The cotton receipts up to the present have been about 60 per cent. of the receipts for the same time last year. The total amount has been about 8,000 against 15,000 last year. There is very little held by the farmers, we learn.

The officers, members, and friends of Evans Colored Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of their church on Sunday, February 23rd, 1896.

An elaborate program has been prepared and appropriate music will be rendered. The following are the trustees: A. J. Chestnut, chairman; Washington Anderson, G. A. P. Wilkerson, Dr. P. M. Melchor, E. N. Williams, Joshua Council, Wilson McLean, Nathaniel Dunn, Prof. Edward, secretary, P. L. Cuyler, pastor.

Accident Over the River.

Thursday morning as the children of Rev. B. R. Hall, who lives four miles over the river, were on their way to school in this city, one of the fore wheels of the carriage ran into a deep hole, throwing a little boy headforemost from the seat and under the wheels of the moving vehicle. He was badly bruised, though fortunately not seriously hurt. The accident occurred in front of Mr. S. B. Talbot's, about a mile and a half from the bridge. This is a matter for the county authorities to look into.

Why should not our county hire convicts from the State and build good roads like Chatham county is doing? Ten convicts, sentenced at the last term of Cumberland county Superior Court, went straight to the Chatham county roads.

Highway Robbery Attempted.

The River Bridge was the scene of a bold attempt at robbery Thursday night. Mr. R. L. Bryant, of White Oak, was on his way to this city, in a buggy, and had gotten half way through the bridge, when some one called to him to halt, at the same time attempting to grab the lines, while another man commenced scrambling into the buggy. Mr. Bryant lashed his horse, and the buggy bounded away, one of the wheels of which knocked the scrambling fellow down, and the other fellow was trampled beneath the horse's hoofs. Mr. Bryant says as he dashed out of the bridge he could hear the cussing, loud and strong, of the discomfited rascals. He could not tell whether the men were white or black, in fact he could only see their outlines, which is quite accountable, as the hour was 8 o'clock, and the place, the river bridge, at night the darkest place this side of the moon.

It is possible that the men were from Mr. Bryant's neighborhood, for it was known there that he was coming to this city with a considerable sum of money to purchase mules with.

A Burglar Captured.

On last Thursday officer Benton found a negro man with a bullet in his body lying in the woods on the outskirts of Haymount. He arrested him, notwithstanding the man's resistance, and took him before the Mayor. The darky stated that he was accidently shot by another negro at Duncan Cameron's saw mill near Maxton. There being no one to contradict the man's statement Mayor Cook was on the point of ordering his discharge, when a Mr. Norment, who happened to be in the city and hearing of the arrest, hurried over to the Mayor's office and informed his Honor that the negro was Sam Jones wanted in Maxton for attempted burglary. Upon this statement the Mayor turned the prisoner over to the Sheriff to await the action of the Maxton authorities. Mr. Norment informs us that last Thursday night some one entered the room, by a window, of Mr. L. L. McNair, a prominent merchant of Maxton, and was discovered and shot by Mr. McNair. Although he made his escape, it is said he was recognized.

The Roseboro Robbery Case—The Defendants Acquitted.

Wednesday night of last week, at 9 o'clock the jury in the case of the State against Dr. Cooper and Mr. Butler, charged with robbing the Express Company of $950 at Roseboro, brought in a verdict of not guilty. Col. Thomas H. Sutton, of this city, the leading counsel for the defense, returned home this morning much elated by this great victory. Immediately after the verdict Grier, the confessed robber, was arrested and lodged in jail. He has been out on bail heretofore, and it is presumed that, if the defendants had been convicted, he would have been allowed to go free.

It is said that sentiment in Clinton was evenly divided, with a leaning to the defendants.

We learn that there was some demonstration of approval by spectators when the verdict was reached.

Sentiment in this place has been rather against the defendants.

Immediately after the verdict Cooper and Butler both left for their homes in Roseboro.

Thus ends one of the most sensational trials ever held in Sampson county, both on account of the prominence of the defendants—one being Mayor of Roseboro and the other a leading county physician—and the incidents occurring during the trial and pertaining to the case. They were charged, it will be remembered by our readers, with entering into a conspiracy with express agent Grier at Roseboro to rob, and with robbing, the Express Company of $950.

"For Charity Suffereth Long."

Mrs. Laura C. Phoenix, Milwaukee, Wis.

"*Matron of a Benevolent Home* and knowing the good Dr. Miles' Nervine has done me, my wish to help others, overcomes my dislike for the publicity, this letter may give me. In Nov. and Dec., 1893, *The Grip* got *Me* and *the "LaGrippe,"* and I was sick for the first. Becoming dizzy too soon, with the care of so many sick, I did not regain my health, and in a month I became completely prostrated and nervous from sick headaches and the efforts made on my vitality. I was a question if I could go on. A dear friend advised me to try *Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.* I took 2 bottles and am happy to say, I am in better health than ever. I still continue *Its occasional use, as a nerve food,* as my work is very trying. A letter addressed to Milwaukee, Wis., will reach me." June 6, 1894. MRS. LAURA C. PHOENIX.

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THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., FEB. 20, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

LESSON OF THE SILVER VOTE IN THE HOUSE.

On Saturday we alluded to the vote taken in the House of Representatives on Thursday, in Committee of the Whole, and pointed out the unmistakable disposition which it revealed of the two parties to recover their old alignment on the silver question. Then the vote was 190 against concurring in the Senate's free-coinage substitute for the House tariff bill to 80 for concurrence. The 190 were chiefly Republicans, and the 80 chiefly Democrats. On Friday, the measure came before the House, when the anti-silver vote was 215 and the pro-silver vote 90. The alignment was, as before, viz: anti-silver chiefly Republican and pro-silver chiefly Democratic, as follows:

	Silver.	Against Silver.
Republicans,	25	184
Democrats,	58	31
Populists,	6	...
Silver,	1	...

All our North Carolina members voted for free silver—Democrats, Republicans and Populists—except Mr. Settle. Mr. Linney is quoted from Statesville as saying that "administration pie" would account for the light silver vote, we presume he means for most of the 31 Democrats who had gone wrong. Be that as it may, the papers of all shades of politics that refer to this branch of the subject at all, recognize the result as indicating that the Republicans are committed to "sound" money and that the Democrats, as a body and as lead by their chosen leader, ex-Speaker Crisp, are against the so-called "sound" money. But there is a section of the press (claiming to be Democratic), led by Mr. Hoke Smith's Atlanta Journal, which has the sublime "cheek" to point to this defeat of silver, in a House overwhelmingly Republican, as indicating that the people are as overwhelmingly opposed to free silver as the vote of this Republican body would indicate. Hear this organ of the administration, the Atlanta paper referred to. It says in its last issue:

"When we come to a house of representatives fresh from the people, a house elected after a campaign in which the silver issue was far more prominent than any other, we find a majority of one hundred and twenty-five against free coinage and the negative votes represent three-fourths of the population of the country. If any further proof were needed to show that the movement for the independent free coinage of silver is absolutely hopeless it is furnished by the vote in the house yesterday. It is as clear as daylight that any party which carries the free silver banner to the polls next November will be routed—horse, foot and dragoons."

Now, we must say that that is fine talk for a paper that calls itself Democratic. According to its reasoning, the Democrats stand no showing whatever—must be "routed, horse, foot and dragoons"—next November, because they have been outvoted in a Republican Congress! If the reasoning be sound, it follows as the night the day, that when the Republican House so overwhelmingly passed the tariff bill, the other day, in repeal of the Democratic tariff bill passed by the last Congress, it demonstrated (because it was "fresh from the people,") that, if the Democrats should oppose protection in their platform to be framed at Chicago, they would be "routed" for that sin "horse, foot and dragoons."

The truth, as every fair minded and clear minded person knows, is that the people turned the Democrats out, in 1894, in disgust at their failure, under the President's whip, to keep their platform pledges—chiefly their pledges in respect to the currency, including silver and the bank tax. If the Democrats of the last Congress had passed a free coinage bill and had repealed the bank tax, it might be logical to conclude that the people rebuked them in 1894 for so doing. The Atlanta paper, and its followers in this State, must take their readers for fools to advance the proposition that, when the people turned out a Democratic Congress which had voted free silver down, they meant, by so doing, to signify their approval of that Congress's vote.

A FEAT IN JOURNALISM.

Encouraged by its success in forcing the President of the United States to desist from his purpose of selling the people's obligations secretly, and then by the greater accomplishment of breaking up the gold-cornering syndicate of that larger personage, banker Morgan, the New York World has reduced its price for its 16-page daily from 2 cents to 1 cent per copy.

A cent is the smallest of our coins, and it was Shocco Jones, we believe, who, upon being tendered some of those humble instruments of trade, in change, at a bar in Washington, contemptuously declared that he didn't know the coin. But the circulation of the great New York paper has reached 620 thousand per day, and 620 thousand times 1 cent is 6 thousand, 2 hundred dollars, and 313 (the week days in a year) times 6 thousand, 2 hundred dollars, is 1 million, 940 thousand, 6 hundred dollars ($1,940,600), or, in round numbers, 2 millions of dollars per year which the proprietor of the World is going to give up in order, as he declares, to gain more power by extending his circulation to 1 million copies.

At 2 cents a copy, the paper's present receipts upon its circulation are, in round numbers, 4 millions of dollars per year. Its advertising probably produces 4 millions more. Total 8 millions of dollars. So, if its expenses do not exceed 5 millions per annum, it can afford the reduction of 50 per cent. in its price per copy (amounting to 2 millions of dollars per annum, as noted above), and still retain a net profit of 1 million dollars.

There has been nothing like the success of the World before. The London Telegraph, if we remember aright, reached 375,000 circulation ten years ago, and one of the Paris papers a circulation of over ½ a million. But their growth since has probably been merely normal, while their New York contemporary, taking the side of the people against monopoly and attempted despotism, has been going forward by leaps and bounds.

We do not know much about the Western journals, but, in the Atlantic States, the New York World and the Atlanta Constitution seem to hold out the only hope of preserving liberty through a free press. In the despotism of China there is but one paper, the official journal, which is printed, edited and published by the government. In the despotism of Russia there is a rigid censorship of the press. And so on, with modifications in amplification or restriction, in the case of Persia, Turkey, Austria, Germany and the rest. In each case, the people understand the degree of censorship to which the press is subjected, and they measure the grain of salt with which they must take their "news" accordingly. In this so-called free land, the people went to sleep, on achieving independence from England, in the confident belief that an argus-eyed free press would protect them.

We shall see whether the present owner of the World shall preserve his independence to the end. It is a huge problem that is being worked out—with the World for the chief figure—and upon its determination depends liberty in America.

A MENACE TO THE STATES.

We have often noted in these columns the spread of the Tammany idea through the country districts of the different States. Mr. Macon, as we have several times had occasion to recall, declared that cities were "sores on the body politic" and that no man should live near enough to his neighbor to hear his dog bark or see the smoke curl from his chimney. That would have fitted the measure of exclusiveness of an English country gentleman, and yet Mr. Macon was a democrat of democrats. But he early foresaw the corrupting influence of great cities in a country where free suffrage prevailed, and, we might add, where free immigration was allowed.

The autonomy of the States was intended by the founders of our government as a breakwater, among other things, against the influence of the cities. The doctrines of the Republican party, put in practice in the late war, have broken down the barriers of the States. Protection and the gold standard, policies first advocated by that party, have acted in restraint of the natural recovery from the war which the inherent virtue of the Confederated system provides for.

We are reminded of these things by reading in one of the New York papers a recapitulation of the offices and the salaries attached to them which the government of that city will control when Brooklyn, the Coney Island country and the Hudson riparian districts are consolidated with it. This will probably soon be an accomplished fact. The city will then contain more than 3 millions of people, with an assessed valuation of 3 thousand millions of dollars, and a yearly payroll for its employees of 40 millions of dollars.

This Greater New York project means a city of such magnitude and such wealth in its public patronage that, in the words of the New York World, "if the time ever came when it could be entirely controlled by one party—or, rather, by an unscrupulous ring in the dominant faction of a party, as has been done in time past in New York, Brooklyn and other big cities—the Greater New York could make and unmake Presidents and Governors and build up and throw down political administrations as a small boy builds up and throws down his castle of blocks."

Against such a compact body of aggressive corruption, nothing but the practice of the principles of the Democratic party can prevail: Home Rule, as against the centralizing power of Protectionism and the Gold Standard.

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHY.

In the last two or three years many of the most marvelous inventions have been brought to perfection. In no branch of science have there been greater strides than in photography.

It was a considerable step forward when it was made possible to throw the rays of light, like that of day, into water; and another, when electric search-lights, brighter than day, were thrown across miles of space. But the penetration of these lights halted at solids and opaque bodies.

A few weeks ago, one of the great New York papers contained an account of a new photographic process, which employed a novel kind of light, and by which the bones in a human body could be photographed. The account was headed by the startling picture of a man and his sweetheart, the man in the bloom of life holding the hand of his skeleton lady-love, or the lady with the tables turned and the man reduced, so to speak, to a skeleton. The thing was so ridiculous that few took time to read the explanatory text. In the slang of the day, it was regarded as a "fake."

But, in the short space of time since the foolish picture appeared, the world has been overwhelmed with proofs of the genuineness of the claims put forth for the new process, and—what is of vastly more value than the mere satisfaction of a curious fancy—of its incalculable benefit in the practice of medicine and surgery. Long lost bullets—that is, bullets that, after the curious habit of bullets, have been travelling about the human system for the many years since they entered it—have been "located" with precision; needles in seamstresses' stomachs, and pins in the defiant anatomy of boys—and all extracted with life-saving or life-lengthening results.

The mysterious light by which the photograph does these wonders is that of the "cathode" ray, which passes through bodies opaque, envelopes the objects desired to be photographed, and by "an inexplicable but certain transference" places them upon the prepared plate, leaving a plain impression.

An account in the New York Journal gives the description of the new process, which we reprint elsewhere.

Whatever may be the passing tendency in this country to political degeneration, science, at least, here as well as in the old world, is setting man free from many of the weights that have handicapped him physically.

Mr. McLaurin Defends Tillman.

Hon. John L. McLaurin, a Democratic member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina (of N. C. parentage, we believe) sends us a leaflet containing the salient features of the attack made by Mr. Pearson, Republican, of this State, upon secession and upon Senator Tillman, and of Mr. McLaurin's reply in defence of Mr. Tillman. The latter is interesting as giving the view of a conservative South Carolina Democrat, and is as follows:

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Pearson] refers in bitter terms to a speech made by Senator Tillman in the Senate as "hoisting the red flag of anarchy or the black flag of dynamiters in this country," and as trying "to carry us over into a new secession movement." I am not here to answer for Senator Tillman; he is fully capable of taking care of himself; but, sir, it would have been better had some Senator possessed the nerve and courage to reply in an arena where he could be fitly answered, not behind these walls and through the eloquent mouth of the gentleman from North Carolina. In my State, when I thought Senator Tillman wrong I have said so, and opposed him; when I thought him right, I defended him. Let me tell the gentleman from North Carolina that the manner in which this speech is received is an omen of trouble. Those awful words were but the echo of unexpressed thought in the bosoms of millions of American citizens. Instead of referring to Senator Tillman is an anarchist, let my friend turn his abuse upon those who rendered it possible for such utterances, to go unchallenged in the United States Senate. I was present, sir, and witnessed the shock to "Senatorial dignity," and when all eyes turned toward the "David" from New York he failed to produce his "sling" and smooth rocks which have slain so many Goliaths. There are all sorts of anarchists in this country; the poor devil, shivering with cold at a switch crossing, the maniac in the legislative gallery, and the fat, round anarchist, robed in power, who, by changing the unit of value, has robbed the toiler of his just reward, and the producer of the fruits of his labor.

Oppression and extortion in high places, breed the most disastrous forms of anarchism. Rid us of this class, and the former will disappear and the upper House recover its normal "Senatorial dignity," which of late has been so rudely disturbed. [Laughter and applause.]

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESS HAS DONE.

"History," the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald reminds us Mr. Reed said to the Republican caucus that nominated him for Speaker—"history will accord us praise for what we did in the Fifty-first Congress, and it may accord us its praise in this for what we do not do."

Republican and goldbug Democratic history will, of course, accord to Mr. Reed's Congress unstinted praise for carrying out the Republican desire to leave the financial question where Mr. Cleveland's corrupt Congress left it. But if the Democracy will follow up the course it seemed to enter upon when it chose free silver Mr. Crisp for its leader on the floor of the House, the party of Jefferson will signalize its disapproval of the kind of history the present Congress is making in a very effective way. It will supplant its Republican majority by a Democratic one that cannot be bought to enact Republican legislation by patronage or any other persuasive.

The correspondent above quoted thus truthfully records the sum total of the accomplishments of Mr. Reed's Congress:

"The republican Fifty-fourth Congress has done just two things up to the present time, outside of the ordinary routine. It has indorsed the jingoistic Venezuelan message of the democratic President and has passed its meddlesome Armenian resolutions. Some of the men who took leading parts in these two acts already entertain some misgivings as to the verdict which the history to which Mr. Reed appealed will pass upon them."

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

Secretary Carlisle Consented to Destroy Democratic Harmony in Kentucky, but Refuses Now to Take Steps to Restore It.

A Washington press dispatch says:

"Secretary Carlisle has received a petition numerously signed by Democratic members of the Kentucky Legislature asking him to use his influence with the bolting Democrats to induce them to vote for the Democratic caucus nominee for United States Senator. It is stated at the Treasury Department that Mr. Carlisle will reply to the petition the coming week. He will take the position, it is said, that the bolters are responsible alone to their constituents, and that it is, therefore, not becoming in him to interfere by interposing his advice in the matter."

If anything were needed to convince even the most prejudiced of the administration adherents of the utter faithlessness of Mr. Carlisle to the interests of the Democratic party, surely the information contained in the above must supply that need. The reader will remember that, at the President's bidding, Mr. Carlisle, the Secretary of the Treasury—paid to do the people's work at Washington, and not to make stump speeches in the country at government expense—invaded Kentucky last summer and advised the people to adopt the very course which has led to the election of the six bolting goldbug Democrats who are now holding up the election of Blackburn, the Democratic nominee. Now, when appealed to to repair the harm he has done by interference, he has the face to say that interference at this time would be unbecoming!

Out upon such pretenders, and all those who uphold their ways.

WHAT WILL THE ANSWER BE?

Senator Tillman has given to the press a remarkable letter in reply to the abuse and vile epithets that have been showered upon him. He has also given out for publication some of the ten thousand letters of thanks and congratulations which have been pouring in upon him from all quarters of the Union. Among them is one from Julian Laughlin, of St. Louis, a life-long Democrat, who makes some statements that the President will be compelled to take notice of. We mean by this, that, since the President has forfeited his privilege of silence under charges made in the public prints by publishing letters in reply—notably the one in reply to the obscure Boston preacher last year, and the one addressed to Senator Caffery the other day—he cannot consistently rest under the more serious ones now given to the press by a Senator of the United States.

Here is the portion of Mr. Laughlin's letter which contains the most sensational charges:

By one act you have taken the lead as the foremost mind in the national politics of the day, one to whom the people can look as the champion of their honest rights. When you speak of the secret history of 1892 you either know more than you say or you are a good guesser. A Standard Oil Company magnate said to me that he (a Republican) subscribed to a fund to nominate Cleveland, and that the money was put in the hands of Whitney. He said: "If we called on the Republican people more than any other act of Congress, it would be what we consider good politics. In looking around for a man we lighted on Cleveland. He had a wonderful hold on the masses of his party. They all believed him thoroughly honest. He was not in touch with the politicians. Cleveland was sounded and found to be available. We offered to nominate him without expense to himself and to make him one of us."

Which was understood to mean a multi-millionaire.

In February, 1893, the same man said: "The incoming Administration is going to be embarrassed. The national bankers of New York have drawn fifty millions in gold out of the Treasury which they do not need. They have shipped twenty-five millions to London to cover their tracks. We intend to advise the new Secretary of the Treasury to issue fifty millions of bonds, to place twenty-five in New York and twenty-five in London."

You will remember that Carlisle refused to issue these bonds at that time, and if you noticed the market reports in the summer of 1893 the gold came back from Europe in the original kegs, unopened. This was that twenty-five millions.

This letter was given out by Mr. Tillman on the 14th. This is the 18th, and no notice has yet been taken of it.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Senator Ben Tillman, in his letter published elsewhere, has placed a very saucy chip on his shoulder. Who will attempt to knock it off?

* * *

The Kinston Free Press is a remarkably good paper. Its last issue is especially creditable, and its full reports in a former one of the recent sensational murder trials something to be proud of.

* * *

"The 'fools' up North," says the Wilmington Messenger, "are now bellowing for Cleveland to announce himself for a third term. They are trying to give the Democrats no chance whatever."

* * *

If any thing were needed to complete the humiliation of the Democratic party it is the assumption of spokesmanship for the President which Mr. John Sherman, their bitterest enemy, betrays when he expresses his "entire confidence," as reported in another column, that "President Cleveland would allow the tariff bill to become a law if it passed Congress." Mind you, this is the Republican protection tariff bill, which the Republican House has passed in repeal of the tariff law passed by the Democrats.

* * *

"President Cleveland," says the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, "spoiled Mr. Reed's plans at the outset by his special message on the financial situation, calling attention to the fact that upon Congress must rest the responsibility for a continuance of the present faulty system of finance." But why didn't the President avail himself of the golden opportunity to re-construct this "faulty system" when he had a Democratic Congress on his hands, and which he had demonstrated his complete power to control? That was the accepted time, if he really believed it faulty from his standpoint. Every day renders it more evident that the President got all he wanted when he procured the repeal of the Sherman law, and thereby secured the return of a Republican House that would not disturb the status as arranged by him.

The Power of Journalism.

New York World.]

In response to a request for a sentiment to be read at the annual banquet of the Boston Press Club Charles Emory Smith, the editor of the Philadelphia Press, formerly our Minister to Russia, sent the following:

"The power of journalism, always expanding, has pre-eminently illuminated recent history. It has leaped seas and led nations. Its diplomacy has outrun and outmatched that of the diplomats. Within ten days the journalism of England and America recast public opinion, mastered governments, modified policies and made war impossible—and this not by ordinary discussion, but by consummate coups equalling the strokes of statecraft or the genius of generalship. No better illustration of the unbounded capabilities of a profession within whose universal scope every devotee has the opportunity of his talent, and where duty, responsibility and influence go hand in hand."

This sentiment not only illustrates Mr. Smith's rare felicity and eloquence as a phrase-maker, but it embodies a truth that is of the highest consequence both to the people and to the press.

That the power of journalism is expanding is due to the great change in its character and aims. Formerly the important papers spoke for the Government in England, or for the Administration or a party here. Now the really influential journals are independent. They speak to the Government rather than for it. Though aiming always to serve the people, they are not content merely to reflect the passing phases of popular opinion. Sometimes the people need to be set right through information and appeals to their conscience and common sense, as in the recent outburst of war feeling on the Venezuela question.

This incident, which Mr. Smith describes without naming, was perhaps the most conspicuous illustration of the power of the new journalism that has ever been known, because it had international significance. The World's "coup" in securing from the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, from Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery and many high dignitaries of the Church in England, expressions of peace and good-will towards the United States and faith in an amicable settlement of the difficulty that had suddenly appeared, helped potentially in "making war impossible."

Equally effective if less pictorially striking was the success of the World in stopping the secret deal with the gold syndicate and forcing a public loan. If the other was diplomacy this was statesmanship. As the English inquiry revealed public opinion in that country, the bond fight aroused and concentrated public opinion irresistibly at home.

And both illustrated Mr. Smith's apt and true saying that every journalist has "the opportunity of his talent," and labors in a field "where duty, responsibility and influence go hand in hand."

How the Spanish Edit the Cuban News.

Cuban Dispatch to Globe-Democrat.

I submitted the report of a skirmish the other day in which the Spanish had ten men killed. "Make it two and you may send it," said the censor.

SOCIETY.

MARY S. MacRAE.

LAST GERMAN OF THE SEASON.

The Terpsichorean german Wednesday night was a delightful finale to its winter functions. The "Brookside Canaries" were at their best, and the guitarist played through his occasional naps so faithfully that only a slight enlivenment of tune could be noticed when he now and then awoke.

The married people who lent dignity to the occasion, were Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Horne, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bidgood, and Mr. and Mrs. Gattis.

The dancers numbered as follows: Miss Mary Hyman Mallett, of Georgia; Miss Calvert, of Maryland; Misses Banks, McNeill, Bessie McNeill, Rebecca Haigh, Nan Kyle, Underwood, Watson, MacRae, Broadfoot, Elliott, and Katie Hawley. Messrs. Thomson, H. P. Elliott, C. D. Elliott, Geo. M. Rose, Jr., L. S. Brandt, A. S. Rose, McGeachy, J. A. Moore, W. G. Moore, W. M. McKethan, A. J. Cook, P. R. Slocomb, Tom Moore, Chas. Haigh, Jr., J. A. Worth and W. N. Tillinghast. Miss Mallett was particularly pretty in white silk with white hyacinths in her dark hair.

Miss Calvert wore a handsome gown of black satin with jet bodice.

The dainty organdie over pink silk worn by Miss Nan Kyle, was especially becoming.

Miss Bert Watson was handsome in an artistically fashioned gown of yellow.

The german was a great success, and was particularly enjoyed by Misses Mallett and Calvert, in whose honor it was given.

A Quartette of Pleasant Clubs.

This has been with us a winter of successful clubs, and there is nothing which so well promotes that town and State pride as this encouragement to unity of purpose and action among people, whether the purpose be pleasure or improvement or both.

***

Though the whirlwinds of sand blew along the street, filling the eyes and forcing one to walk by faith, the attendance at last Thursday's meeting of Sweet Bell(e)s in Tune, was exceptionally good, and once in doors all thought of the weather fled before the discussion of Marie Correlli's works.

Two magazine criticisms were read by Mrs. Lilly, the one in highest praise of this author's achievements, and particularly of her strong writing while she was yet in her teens, the other in somewhat severe criticism of her tragic blood and-thunderism. The club was divided, Miss Correlli's ardent admirers on the one side, and on the other those who thought many of her characters sadly carried out, and many of her plots impossible, but all agreed in acknowledging her descriptive powers to be far above the average.

The story of the creation from the "Romance of Two Worlds," was read by Miss Thomson, and the death of Guldmar from Thelma, by Miss Georgia Worth.

A poem by Gen. LeDuc, which was originally read before a Chatauqua Circle where each member answered to the roll call with a set of original verse was heard with much enjoyment, and the suggestion therein contained was discussed.

The need of a treasurer was then set before the meeting, and Miss Margaret Whitehead was unanimously elected. A discussion of the progress being made by the library ensued, and it was decided that postals should be sent to the heads of families announcing the opportunity offered them to become members of the Library Association for six months by the payment of a fifty cent fee.

Committees were appointed for the formulating of the aforesaid notification, for preparing a list of addresses to which they shall be sent, and for the writing of the postals.

So soon as those committees shall make their report, the library will be opened.

***

A very merry procession might have been seen Thursday night following Mr. A. S. Huske and lantern over muddy side walks, skirting puddles and endeavoring to keep their umbrellas on the side the rain came from.

This procession was moving homeward from the last meeting before Lent of the married folks' Whist Club at Jonquil cottage, the pretty home of Mrs. Benjamin R. Huske.

The meeting was a particularly pleasant one, as indeed, are all functions where the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin R. Huske reigns, and each guest congratulated himself on having braved the weather for so charming an evening.

***

The meeting of the G. I. C. at Mrs. McKelway's Thursday evening was eminently successful.

The committee on entertainment, Misses Fairley, Fan Williams, and Ula May McDonald, gave the club a very pleasant evening, and put the next committee on their metal not to be outdone.

***

The "Shining Lamp" Society met Tuesday at the residence of Mrs. George A. Thomson, on Haymount, with fuller attendance than usual.

The evening entertainment was exceedingly pleasant. An enjoyable magazine sketch was read by Miss Banks, a vocal duet delightfully rendered by Miss Marion Mallett and Mr. Albert Worth, piano and vocal solos by Misses Mary Hyman Mallett and Georgia Worth. Miss Bessie McNeill played sweetly on the violin.

This society has spent its first winter very charmingly.

Functions of St. Valentine's Day

A very delightful house party was tendered Friday by Mrs. Lilly, to her guest, Miss Calvert, of Marland.

Shades of St. Valentine floated through the air. A great heart of violets graced the centre of the well-ordered lunch table, and beside each plate lay a valentine elaborate with flowers and hearts and cupids and darts, showing by the card attached for whom both place and love token were designated.

The guests were as follows: Mesdames Powell, of Newport, Chas. W. Bidgood, Chas. Rankin, F. R. Rose, E. D. Kyle, B. R Huske and J. B. Broadfoot, Misses O'Hanlon, Banks, Mabel Green, Eliza Williams, Rebecca Haigh, and MacRae.

Truth compels the statement that the fancy work brought out on this occasion showed little progress when the day was over, so busy were the tongues of the party, and so beguilingly did the piano draw their thoughts away from the consideration of embroidery stitches.

Mrs. Bidgood gave several of her own charming productions. One among them, a bright happy little air which ignorance of music prevents my classifying, she promised to publish under the title of a valentine, with a dedication to the house party.

This old fashion of spending the day is truly a pleasant one.

***

"What will you take for to-night's receipts?" said an interested guest Friday night to a monument girl at the delightful entertainment given by the Monument Association under the auspices of Mrs. W. B. Alexander and Mrs. J. C. Haigh. "Twenty-five dollars," was the prompt answer, but the bargain would have been a bad one for the association, for when the counting time came, thirty-two dollars and ten cents were found in the till.

But not only is the financial side of the occasion to be dwelt upon.

The opening quartette by Messrs. Alexander, Novitzky, McKelway and Haigh, was very fine.

"Isn't Marsden's bass good?" whispered some one from behind.

Indeed the parts were all well rendered.

The reading by Mr. Slocomb of a very beautiful poem of stirring language and original conceit, next appeared on the programme, and was followed by "Molly Bunn" from Mrs. Lilly's soprano, a touching recitation from Miss Sedberry, whose graceful gestures were remarked upon, a song from Mr. Alexander, "Charley McCree," delightfully given by Miss Robeson's rich contralto voice, one of Barrie's short stories from Miss MacRae, Uncle Remus, so well read by Mr. McKelway that his audience could scarcely restrain their mirth to listen, and a final and enjoyable quartette from the same voices heard at the beginning of the evening.

Mr. Hughes, as Master of Ceremonies, now announced in his own delightful way, that as the Frenchman standing in rapt admiration before Niagara had said "Grand! Magnifique! Sublime! Pretty Good!" So, having been entertained by the beauties of music and literature we were now to have something "pretty good."

At the request of the committee, each of the patriotic young women who were present had brought with her a large or small and more or less fanciful basket of lunch, inside which her name could be found.

These baskets were unpiled upon a table, and with Mr. J. H. Myrover as auctioneer, the fun began.

It is useless to attempt to quote Mr. Myrover, whose ready tongue so trimmed the classics with liver pudding, sausages and corn bops as to make the most wary bidder bid his best.

One had truly bought a pig in a poke when one of these baskets was knocked down to him. A healthy looking loaf upon a waiter was found to contain, where the crumb had once been, untold dainties, while an elaborately faithful box showed only a few bits of candy on the inside.

Considerable spirit was seen in the bidding and it was shown that when a fair heel gets his blood up nothing can thwart him—particularly when there is a girl in the matter. Indeed some few would probably have been bidding still had not their friends kindly withdrawn from the competition.

The plan of this organization, whose first year will soon be drawing to a close, has proved a most excellent one.

A committee of two or sometimes three is appointed each month to manage an entertainment of some kind, while the whole association stands at their call for assistance.

In this way each member during the five years of its running will serve only five times and the work will fall lightly on each pair of shoulders.

In the cheerfulness with which these patriotic women have responded to their call the the Association has reason for encouragement and the February Committee are indeed to be congratulated that their year's work is finished with such financial success and that their novel entertainment brought so much pleasure to those who attended.

Pleasant Social Gossip.

Misses Williams and Wucherer, who visited Southern Pines last week, returned to Fayetteville much delighted with that pleasant winter resort but without much enthusiasm concerning the seven hours in Sanford which are a necessary part of the trip.

Several young men are planning to make the trip on bicyles through the country, leaving here Sunday night and arriving in Southern Pines in about five hours.

A very delightful luncheon was tendered Saturday by Miss Alice Mallett in honor of the Book Club.

This club, which is just opening on its second year, numbers in its fold a charming coterie of women.

Those present on this occasion were Miss Hicks, Mrs. John C. Haigh, Mrs. McKelway, Mrs. Whitted, Miss Melinda Ray, Mrs. Benj. R. Huske, Mrs. Alexander S. Huske, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Robert Strange, Mrs. William L. Hawley, Mrs. Albert H. Slocomb, Mrs. Remsburg and Miss Carrie Mallett.

The luncheon was an extremely tasteful one. Hot house flowers bloomed in profusion above most exquisite embroidery, and the hostess gave forth a hearty hospitality from behind the smoking chafing dish.

***

Many people climbed the Hill Saturday afternoon to be rewarded at the top by a charming hour spent with Mrs. Lutterloh, and the friends who assisted her and her delightful niece in receiving.

In the parlor where Mrs. Lutterloh, in an arm chair, sat among the beautiful flowers that ever respond to her watchful care of them, were also Miss Buxton, Miss Williams, Mrs. John B. Broadfoot and Mrs. Benj. R. Huske, and although the gracious hostess was under orders not to move about, it was a real pleasure to the guests to see in their friend such a marked improvement in health.

In the pretty tea room Mrs. Chas. W. Broadfoot, Mrs. Weldon Huske, Miss Nena Morrow, Miss Kate Broadfoot and Miss Georgia Worth were caring for the comfort of the guests with most agreeable success.

***

For some time has the necessity of special reception days been making itself felt by the women of Fayetteville. The matter has at last reached a culminating point. The people on the North of Hay street have decided on Tuesday for their "at home" day, and the people on the south side will receive on Wednesdays.

This arrangement, while it does not mean that people are not at home on any day but the one specified, assures one an opportunity in this city of magnificent distances of making a call on a friend a mile away, that is more satisfactory than the mere dropping of a card.

The Hill people have not yet met in consultation, but will probably be heard from on this subject later.

***

At the multiplication table contest at the Fayetteville Graded School last Friday the first grade was victorious over the second and the third grade over the fourth.

The first grade is gathering up its forces for a match next Friday, in which it hopes to break the record of the ever-victorious third.

***

Mr. Kirkland Huske, formerly of this place, who has since his ordination been located at Collinsville, Conn., has been called to the rectorship of a beautiful church at Long Neck, Long Island.

Mr. Huske was recently invited by Dr. Brown, of St. Thomas's New York, to preach in that church and his sermon we see from the complimentary mention given it was a very fine one, the well-known rector himself speaking in the highest terms of our former townsman's ability. Mr. Huske and his charming young wife, with whom he visited Fayetteville a year ago, will be delightfully situated in their new home.

The pleasant party now at Cottonade will be visited this afternoon by a number of young people from town. At something after three two hackfuls in high spirits started on their snowy drive expecting to return by the light of an early moon, whose reflection "on the crest of the new fallen snow," will make the night a beautiful one.

Mr. Williams's guests are Miss Jeanie Williams, of Fayetteville, Miss Martha Williams and Mr. John K. Williams, of Wilmington, Miss Jessie Murchison and Mr. Albert Sidney Williams, of New York.

***

A party of dove hunters left town at about twelve this morning, going in the direction of Mr. Downing's, where it is said there are doves in plenty. Messrs. Charles and Henry Rankin, Leighton Huske and Leon Brandt form the party, and these confident huntsmen started on their exploit with many rash promises concerning its results.

***

In yesterday's issue a misprint occurred in regard to the reception day decided upon by the ladies living on the south side of Hay street. The day chosen is Wednesday instead of Tuesday.

***

The Cottonade party broke up Tuesday morning.

Miss Murchison and Miss Martha Williams are with Mrs. E. L. Pemberton, on Dick Street, Mr. John K. Williams returned to Wilmington yesterday, and Mr. Albert Sidney Williams, who is doing credit to North Carolina at the New York bar, left yesterday for a visit to his old home. Mr. A. S. Williams appeared at Cottonade very unexpectedly last Saturday, and since his arrival has taken the utmost advantage of his hunting opportunities.

Miss Martha is just from a charming stay at an army post near New York, where Lieut. and Mrs. Lucas, formerly of Wilmington, are now stationed.

Miss Murchison is on her way to Orton, that well known colonial plantation on the lower Cape Fear.

The whole party attended McPherson Church last Sunday morning, and found a full congregation.

The New Berne fair which begins on the 25th of this month, will boast a very distinguished visitor.

The Swiss Minister, from the old Berne, will be present, with his wife, who speaks not a word of English, and will present a flag to his capital's name-sake.

Since the settlement of New Berne by the German Palatinates and band of Swiss with De Graffenried at their head, when De Graffenried received the title of Landgrave from England, the friendly feeling existing between this old American town and its much older mother in Switzerland has been shown from time to time by the extension of courtesies from one to the other.

Several years ago the Mayor of New Berne, Mr. Manly, was invited by the government to be present at an important celebration at Berne and was there shown a marked degree of attention.

Now the people of New Berne are ready with their wonted hospitality to entertain the Minister from Switzerland.

The fair offers many attractions this year, and indeed, it is only seemly that the old colonial capital, which has for many years been a town of steady upward growth, should be the scene of a gathering each year of the best people from all parts of the State.

To avoid conflicting with a Lenten service, the meeting of Sweet Bell(e)s in Tune will be postponed until Friday afternoon.

The Late Capt. Tolar.

Condensed from a Sketch in the Horry (S. C.) Herald.

William James Tolar was born in Cumberland county, N. C., March 11th 1827. He was raised a farmer boy, working on his father's farm until his marriage, a little before he was twenty one years of age to Miss Isabella McCaskill, of Fayetteville, N. C. Early in the fifties he left the farm to engage, first in timber getting along the line of the then new Wilmington and Manchester R. R., but in 1855 quit this for the Turpentine business, in which he continued actively and successfully until the beginning of the civil war.

The virgin pine forests of Horry District, S. C., attracted him to them about 1st Jan. 1858, and he moved to this section and made his home about 16 miles from Conwayboro, on the Galivants Ferry road. W. J. Tolar never did things half heartedly. Whatever he believed with his whole soul and whatever he engaged in he did it with his whole heart. He believed in the righteousness of the cause of his adopted State when she decided to secede from the Union and was among the first of the patriots of his District to volunteer his services to his county. He joined as a private the first military company raised in Horry, "The Brooks Guards," under Capt. J. H. Norman. This campany was ordered to North Island the entrance to Georgetown Harbour early in 1861, before the fall of Fort Sumter. On reaching North Island the Brooks Guards had one officer (the 2nd Lieut.) absent and W. J. Tolar was called from the ranks to fill his place. On July 19th The Brooks Guards with nine other companies were organized into the 10th Regiment, S. C. Volunteers at Camp Marion near Georgetown, S. C., and enlisted for twelve months. Soon after this came the darkest cloud and the saddest blow in W. J. Tolar's life. He was called from the camp to the bedside of his dying wife, her he loved so well, who had so lovingly shared all his struggles and hardships in the fight with fortune, to get ahead. Four children were left. The oldest, a son twelve years of age returned with him to the Camp and the three youngest, daughters, were sent to their grand parents. Soon after returning to Camp the First Lieutenant of the Brooks Guards, (now Co. B. 10th S. C. V.) Samuel Bell, resigned to go home and raise another Company and W. J. Tolar was promoted to fill his place. Before the end of the twelve months enlistment the Regiment was re-enlisted for "three years of the war" and at this re-enlistment, Lieut. Tolar was elected Captain and held this position when the "stars and bars" he had followed so valiantly were folded forever. As to the kind of soldier Capt Tolar was, we take the liberty of quoting from a letter recently written by Gen. C. I. Walker, of Charleston, S. C., his last Colonel and one who was with him from beginning to end of his military service, Colonel Walker writes:

"Allow me to mourn with you the loss of a brave and true man and friend. I first met Capt. Tolar, when in 1861, the 10th S. C. Regiment assembled at Camp Marion near Georgetown and during the terrible four years following which tried men's souls, I was thrown intimately with him in almost daily and hourly association, and I learned to love, esteem and appreciate the nobility of his character. To his comrades he was all kindness and full of love. His bravery in the most trying situations was conspicuous. The men of his own company loved him devotedly and his heroic bearing was always a high example to them and to every man in the Regiment. It is recalled to my mind how often I have seen him leading his company into action, showing the way to glory; his magnificent, unflinching courage, directing and encouraging them in their devoted struggle for their country, their homes, their liberty. I shall never forget the afternoon of July 22nd in front of Atlanta, when he fell, we all feared mortally wounded, and my keen appreciation of the great loss I and the Regiment had sustained, nor my great relief and joy when I found the wound was not fatal and that his life was safe. Since the war we have not been thrown much together, much to my regret, but we have always kept in touch and his joys and successes, his griefs and misfortunes always had my deepest sympathies. Those of us, who for four long years rallied around the colors of the 40th S. C. Regiment are gradually passing away from earth's scenes. I trust to rally again in a purer and better world. None of that body of brave men have left a nobler name or more brilliant record than my old friend, Capt. W. J. Tolar."

His splendid war record woald avail him little in the life he has now gone to live, however, if he had lived for this life and its fading glories alone. He was converted and joined the Baptist church in the fourteenth year of his age and lived a consistant devoted christian life until the end. We will quote from one who was long his pastor and knew him well: "He was in every sense a patriot and a philanthropist. While he was devoted to business, he was much more devoted to the services of his God, ever striving to build up and advance his cause. He poured his means into the Lord's treasury, he fed the poor, he clothed the naked, led the children into the Sabbath schools, supplied them with literature and taught them the way of eternal life by both precept and example—in a word we would say he was a model christian gentleman. A great man in Israel has fallen, a bright light in our christian constellation has gone out from among us, but still shines above."

Most of his life since the civil war has been spent in business in North Carolina, where he married just before the war closed, Miss Columbia Mims, of Fayetteville, and was again most fortunate in his choice, securing a faithful, devoted and loving wife.

His business success was varied and mixed with reverse and he was too liberal to accumulate money, but he left his wife and three loving children, who gathered around his bedside in his last moments the richer inheritance of a noble, spotless name.

Well Deserved Praise.

Correspondence of the Observer.)

Where all did so well it is probably wrong to make an invidious distinction, but as modesty forbids Miss MacRae from commenting on the

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 20, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SCOTT'S EMULSION.
J. HENRY ELLIS—For Sale.
C. W. ELLIOTT & Co.—Always Fresh.
A. S. HUSKE—Seed Irish Potatoes, &c.
J. H. ZEILIN & Co.—Simmons Liver Regulator.
ELIAS CARR—Proclamation—Burning Fence Material.

Edison's wonderful Kinetoscope is on exhibition in this city.

Only two marriage licenses were granted by the Register of Deeds last week.

How would "Vox et præterea nihil" do for a motto for the "sound" moneyites?

Less mortgages were foreclosed in this county last year than in any previous year.

During a quarrel over a game of cards a negro boy was badly shot Thursday night on Haymount.

Ed Moses, long a fugitive from justice, was captured by officer Benton, at twelve o'clock Friday night in Texas.

Mr. J. W. Hollingsworth was one of the successful bidders for the late Government Bond issue. His bid was 111.

This usually peaceful county and also this community seem to be suffering from an epidemic of crime just now.

Peter Stevens, who shot at Henry Smith and hit Archie McRae, during a quarrel over cards, in Stevens Town, was arrested by officer Benton, and lodged in jail Saturday.

Fayetteville is the cheapest place to do your shopping in North Carolina. Our merchants carry the best line of goods, and we have the most polite clerks to be found anywhere.

Reward for Fence Burners.

As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, the Governor has offered a reward of $100 for the conviction of the persons who burned the Flea Hill fence.

Snow Good for Fruit.

Our fruit growers are jubilant over the snow. They say it will keep the trees from putting out too soon only to be killed by later cold snaps, and that the soil requires it. A fine fruit year is predicted.

The Express Robbery Trial.

The Wilmington Star learns that the whole Express Robbery case is practically ended, that no indictment has been found against Grier and that he will probably never be tried. Is justice becoming a farce?

Skating Carnival.

Next Friday night the F. I. L. I. Armory will be the scene of a great skating carnival. Handsome prizes will be given to the lady and gentleman respectively, wearing the most appropriate costume. Music will be furnished by the Big Six Band. Good order is assured under the present excellent management.

The New Jail.

To day Mr. R. P. Manly, of the Manly Steel Prison Company, will arrive in this city and will consult the New Jail Committee in reference to the proposed new Cumberland County Jail. Mr. J. M. Lamb, the Chairman of the Committee, informs us that the chances for the erection in the near future of this badly needed structure, are very good.

Serious Result from a Hog Bite.

Last Christmas day Master Matt Fisher, son of Mrs. H. C. Fisher, was bitten by a hog, apparently nothing more serious than a severe flesh wound was the result. For the past several weeks he has been complaining of pain and a stiffness of the injured leg. Thursday Drs. McNeill and Highsmith performed a surgical operation by cutting open the wound, when they found the bone decaying and the flesh badly festered. It is feared that the little fellow's leg may have to be amputated.

Fell in a Well.

Mag Royals, a white woman living in Campbellton, fell in a well Saturday night, and but for timely assistance would have been drowned. There is a well fifteen feet deep near the abandoned factory at the Halfway bridge. From this well Mr. J. W. Maultsby, who was crossing the bridge, heard the most unearthly yells coming. He hurried to the spot and, looking, saw Mag hanging to a pipe with her hands and churning the water with her feet. With the help of others he soon fetched her out, sound and hearty, but grieving over the loss of her hat and spectacles. After much manœuvering the hat was fished up and handed to the woman, whereupon, a large green frog jumping out, she dropped it and fled. The specs were also recovered, but Mag could not be found.

A Dangerous Criminal in Custody.

Wm. McPherson a negro charged with attempting to wreck a train on Blue's Aberdeen railroad several weeks ago was arrested Thursday by officer Patterson near Aberdeen, and brought to this city and lodged in jail Friday. He is also charged with breaking into and stealing from one of Mr. Jno. Blue's stores. When arrested his house was searched and some of the stolen goods recovered. The negro who was a discharged hand changed the switch, and but for the timely discovery several people would probably have been killed.

Next Term of Court.

There is some doubt as to when the next term of Cumberland Court will be held in this city. The last legislature created an April term of two weeks and a May term of one week. But as the April term conflicts with the Richmond county term it leaves the matter in dispute. The difficulty was called to the attention of the Judge at the last court but no decision as to the proper course could be reached.

Arrest of a Raft.

Six breathless negroes came rushing into town Friday morning and were so much excited that it was some time before they could intelligently tell their troubles. They said they had been employed by a man named Raleigh Seabury to cut timber and make a raft on Upper Litttle River, about 17 or 18 miles from this city. After completing the raft, they carried it to the mouth of the Cape Fear, where they were to be paid off, Seabury and another man carrying the raft on to Wilmington. Seabury took the men to a certain place to pay them, and left them there, saying he would be back in a few minutes with the money. The men waited and waited, until finally suspecting some treachery, they rushed to the spot where the raft was left, only to find it gone. To add to their chagrin they could see Seabury floating placidly down the river on the raft, smoking a pipe.

When the men had collected their wits, they went before Magistrate Overby and swore out a laborers' lien, a warrant, and an execution. They started to find Township Constable Maultsby, and when nearing his house in Campbellton, caught sight of Seabury hurrying towards the river. A lively chase ensued, in which officer Maultsby, who had just finished hitching up his horse, took part. He was soon overhauled, and his raft found fastened to the river bank, was levied upon. Seabury was released, and said he would soon return and fix matters straight, but he has not been seen since.

The Necessity for Lights.

On our way up Hay Street several nights ago we met the Hotel porter piloting some strangers who had just come in on the 9:30 north-bound train. They were floundering from one side of the unilluminated street to the other, and from the language we heard they were expecting every moment to be held up by a tree or spitted by a fence, though from their profanity we judge they fortunately did not expect to be pitched into eternity. One of them said: "Porter, don't you have lights in this town?"

"No sir," replied the porter, "but they say we used to have good lights here forty years ago." The visitor said reflectively:

"Has this town never recovered from that fatal sleep which fell upon so many southern towns after the war."

The porter could have truthfully replied: "No sir, she is so much awake that the constant lack of light only tends to strain her wide open eyes."

Our Mayor and Aldermen we know have been working hard for some arrangement about lighting the city, but it is time for them to take the "bull by the horns."

A Sportsman's Paradise.

A number of young men of this city have purchased Burnt Mill and the land adjacent thereto, and will in a few days begin to turn it into a veritable sportsman's paradise. Burnt Mill is six miles from Fayetteville on the Murchison road and is one of the most beautiful spots in this county. The pond, a large sheet of clear water, is surrounded by rocky hills, into which the water, has formed several pretty coves. On the most commanding of these hills will be built a handsome club house and on each side of the poud boat houses will be placed. The pond will be stocked with bass and other fish suitable to such water. The marshes around the pond abound in woodcock, and wild ducks are numerous. The C. F. & Y. V. Railroad runs within half a mile of Burnt Mill, and they will be asked to make this a flag-station. Fine roads will be made to the station and to Eureka Springs, which is about a mile off. Fayetteville is fast becoming a city both in her desires and accomplishments, as well as in name.

Knocked Down and Robbed.

Thursday night Mr. Benjamin Black was knocked down and robbed of a gold watch and chain, and twenty-five dollars. He was on his way home with a newly made acquaintance, and had nearly reached home when his companion turned upon him suddenly and commenced a violent assault, succeeding finally in knocking him senseless. When Mr. Black recovered his strange friend had disappeared, as had also Mr. Black's fine gold watch and pocket book. The police were not notified until yesterday. After a diligent search, they discovered that the man had left the city. From latest advices there seems to be some chance of capturing the rascal.

A Site Chosen.

The Directors of the Co-operative Cotton Factory at their meeting Thursday night decided to purchase the Buckingham property, consisting of about nine acres on Russell street, directly opposite the Oil Mill. The location is immediately on the C. F. & Y. V. railroad, and also close to the steamboat landing, is in a good tenement section, and we understand that the price was reasonable. The mill will probably be run on soft yarns, for quick and easy sale. It will be a one story building 75x150. The directors are now having plans and specifications drawn preparatory to commencing work at once.

Something Wrong.

We have received a number of complaints, *covering the last three weeks*, of failure to receive the Weekly edition of the OBSERVER. Three came this morning, one from Hope Mills and two from Manchester. The fault is NOT in this office. The OBSERVER packages have been delivered at the Postoffice in ample time for the mails for both Hope Mills and Manchester on THURSDAY.

We shall thank our friends to give us prompt notice of every cause of complaint. A postal will suffice. We are determined to sift this matter to the bottom.

We will thank our weekly exchanges at a distance if they will kindly signify whether they prefer our sending them the daily or the weekly edition. A daily paper that does not serve as a news carrier often gives more trouble in the opening of it and the glancing over it than it is worth.

Fire insurance in Manchester, England, is one-tenth of one per cent. Insurance in Fayettetteville is one and one-half per cent. What is the cause of this vast difference?

Tuesday Night's Entertainment.

The entertainment at Williams Hall Tuesday, given under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society of Hay Street Methodist Church, was in all respects a highly creditable affair, and a gratifying success every way. The snow and ice that covered our streets proved no barrier to the large crowd present to enjoy the performance, which consisted of a Tom Thumb Wedding, selections on the piano and violin, solos, charades, recitations, "Good Night Drill," and other attractive features.

In the rendering of a performance of such general merit, it is difficult, indeed, scarcely fair, to particularize. The Tom Thumb Wedding was unique and full of interest. The scene was vividly realistic. The ushers seating the arriving guests, the stately marching of the waiters, and, last of all, the arrival of the bride and groom, who marched straight up to the solemn looking minister at the altar to be married; all little folk, and all becomingly attired in full evening dress, was a picture pleasing to look upon, reminding one forcibly of the fancies of Gulliver, or a scene from Fairyland.

"Leap year in the village, with only one young man in town," a humorous little play of four short acts, was well rendered and excited frequent laughter. The vocal solos of Miss Robeson, and piano selections of Miss McKinnon, were each excellent in their line, and much enjoyed by all lovers of good music present. That these two ladies bid fair to become artists in their line should surprise no one, for besides their own native ability, they are both music pupils of Mrs. W. A. Robeson, of our city, who ranks with the best as an instructor in music. Then, there was Frank Blount, the ever affable and courteous, matchless in his performance on the violin, ably seconded by Miss McKinnon, whose conquests in music are not confined to one instrument alone; marches and piano accompaniments by Mrs. W. A. Robeson, a charming performer; and the same by Miss Eula May McDonald.

The recitation of "Lottie's Message," by Miss Eliza Hill Robeson, a sweet little girl of 12, would have done credit to an experienced elocutionist, and was something really wonderful. Finally came the "Good Night Drill," a very fitting climax to what had gone before, and of equal interest. This over, the curtain was rung down for the last time, and the entertainment ended. Everybody seemed glad to be there, and no doubt went away wondering that would this world be without the smilling, happy faces of the little children. Mr. Jas. D. McNeill, in the role of stage manager, was a pronounced success.

Where is This new Silver Party!

We learn that a prominent politician of this city has received a letter from Mr. B. F. Keith, of Wilmington, the North Carolina member of the National Executive Committee of the Silver Party, offering him the chairmanship of the Cumberland county Executive committee of said party. The name of this gentleman is being whispered around but as we could not find him this morning to confirm the report, we will not give his name. If he accepts, what party is there for him to lead? The only silver party we know of in these parts, is the Democratic party and through that party only can silver legislation be obtained.

A Tip for Country Merchants.

Mr. O. S. Thomas, a prominent merchant of Egypt, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Thomas bought a large bill of goods from one of our merchants.

He says he can buy here just as cheap as he can from the northern houses, and some things he can buy cheaper. Furthermore he has the satisfaction of getting only what he orders, and getting them immediately.

Country merchants can really be better suited here than if they went north themselves.

Sale of Valuable Property.

Mr. Jno. K. Williams, of Wilmington, who has been in the city for several days purchased last week the exceedingly valuable saw mill property at Manchester, formerly owned by the late Jno. D. Willians.

Three hours after the purchase, however, he sold it to Mr. Neil Black for $5,000. This is one of the most valuable saw mill sites in the country, the water power being enormous and a good timber country to draw from.

To Baltimore on a Bicycle.

Mr. J. Starr Dye is in the city. Several months ago it will be remembered Mr. Dye and a friend set out from this city on bicycles for Baltimore. It was terrible weather and everybody predicted that they would soon abandon the journey. It is now learned that they reached Baltimore in 7 days, covering a distance of 467 miles. Along the Virginia and Maryland peninsula they averaged as much as 80 miles a day. Pretty good for amateurs.

A Unique New Woman.

The new woman not being content with wearing bloomers and doing 'most everything that man does, has invaded the domain of the snow man. In St. John's Square was to be seen Tuesday a snow woman. Strange to say she was content with being a snow woman, and therefore did not wear bloomers and such like, but was rigged out with bustle, skirt and other proper feminine appendages.

A Grain and Hay Warehouse.

Mr. Herbert Lutterloh has purchased the lot on Mumford street adjoining the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. G. A. Burns. We learn he is contemplating building a large Grain and Storage Warehouse. We hope that he will so decide as this will not only supply a long felt want, but will encourage our farmers to plant more cereal stuff.

Don't Kill Woodcock.

A local sportsman, says the Wilmington Star, says that at this season here the birds are hatching. A year or two ago he killed a bird that he found to his regret his dog had flushed from her nest.

People and their Movements.

Mr. and Mrs. William Glover's little boy is quite sick.

Mr. Lawrence Williamson has returned to the city.

Mr. N. A. Sinclair left Tuesday for a business trip North.

Capt. J. B. Underwood returned from Richmond Saturday night.

Judge R. P. Buxton left Monday morning to attend Harnett county Court.

Capt. and Mrs. N. W. Ray left Monday night for the Mardi Gras in New Orleans.

Mr. W. H. Carver, a thriving merchant of Red Springs, was in town this morning.

Capt. McCullock, of the C. F. & Y. V. will hereafter make his headquarters in this city.

Misses Martha Williams and Janie Murchison returned to the city this morning from Cottonade.

Miss Minnie Moody, who has been quite sick for several days, is some better this afternoon.

Mr. Geo. L. Brandt, business manager of the Spout Springs Dustpipe, was in the city Saturday.

Mr. J. A. Crows, the Wilmington Messenger's energetic representative, has been several days in the city.

Mr. Owen Wightman has returned from an extensive trip south in the interest of his insurance company.

Mr. Wiley Jordan, who has been living in Florence, S. C., has returned home and will probably go into business here.

Mr. Rob't Jordan has returned from New Port News to go into business with his brother, Mr. Wiley Jordan. Rob't has been very successful in the North as a painter.

Henry Parker was arrested Monday and placed under bond charged with being implicated in the recent watch robbery. It is said that he was arrested on the confession of Jackson, now in jail. According to the confession, Jackson took the watch and Parker the money.

Accidental Shooting.

CUMBERLAND, N. C., February 19, 1896
Special.]

At 8 o'clock last night the somewhat quieted nerves of the citizens of this village were again strained by the report of a pistol and the subsequent distressing sound a man hollowing oh, oh, oh! John Manley, colored, Mr. Parker's driver, and Walter Maxwell, a friend from the neighborhood, were in the former's room looking at, and contemplating trading pistols, and each was examining the other's prohibited weapon, when the "unloaded" one in the hands of Manley was accidently discharged, without due notice to either, the ball striking Maxwell on the right side of the nose at about half way from the mouth to the eye. Drs. McDougald and Caveness dressed the wound, which they pronounced serious, but not fatal. Manley regrets it very much, and Maxwell says it was his own fault, in not telling Manley that his pistol contained one ball.

Indigestion is often taken for consumption. The word consumption means wasting away, and dyspeptics often waste away as badly as consumptives.

The reason people waste away is because either they don't get enough to eat, or they don't digest what they do eat.

If the latter is your trouble, take Shaker Digestive Cordial. This will help you to digest your food and stop your loss of flesh.

Shaker Digestive Cordial is made from herbs, barks and the juices of fruit, by the well-known Shakers at Mount Lebanon. It possesses great tonic and digestive powers.

Shaker Digestive Cordial has cured many supposed consumptives (who were really dyspeptics), by simply helping their stomachs to digest their food, thus giving them nourishment and new strength.

Sold by druggists. Trial bottles 10 cents.

Much of life's misery is due to indigestion; for who can be happy with a pain in his stomach? As a corrective and strengthener of the alimentary organs, Ayer's Pills are invaluable, their use being always attended with marked benefit.

"Bacteria do not occur in the blood or in the tissues of a *healthy* living body, either of man or the lower animals." So says the celebrated Dr. Koch. Other doctors say that the best medicine to render the blood perfectly pure and healthy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Physicians all over the world recommend Japanese Pile Cure. It has cured thousands, will cure you. Sold under positive guarantee. Sample free. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Japanese Pile Pellets are small and mild, easy to take, no griping, the most pleasing effects attend their use. Fifty doses, 25 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

If you would always be healthy, keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier.

SHOULD YOU TRY McDONALD'S COUGH CURE and fail to be benefitted by it, return empty bottle and your money will be refunded.

McDONALD'S COUGH CURE IS SOLD IN THE States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Massachusetts, New York and Indiana.
Verdict: "*It is as represented.*"

Scott's Emulsion

is Cod-liver Oil *without the fish-fat taste.* You get all the virtue of the oil. You skip nothing but the taste.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Man is certainly a very weak creature after all you can do and say in his favor, as many who have witnessed the powerful influence of the coarse and loud but ready eloquence of the medicine Fakir can testify. I saw slightly intelligent persons Friday lost in admiration at the comical gyrations of a loudly dressed fellow whose motto *vivere rapto* is his sole aim in this life, even his only religion. Old people and young people city folks and country folks, of all classes and conditions, rush to buy under the spell of this wonderful magician.

SEVENTY-FIRST, Feb. 17.

Rev. A. J. McKelway preached at Mt. Gilead Baptist church, and conducted the funeral exercise of young Mr. Hales, last Sunday afternoon. A great many pronounced his sermon to be one of the finest they had ever heard.

We hear that Mr. McKelway will lecture at Raeford Institute on Friday night, the 28th of Feb. They now have 60 pupils there, and have organized an orchestra, a glee club and the staff of editors for the "Father," which will be issued as soon as the press arrives. Mr. Frank Blue is president of the glee club, and a member of the editorial coterie.

Mr. William McLauchlin has been superintendent of the Elwood Sunday School near Raeford, for 65 years. Though now about 94 years of age, he still performs the duties of his office. His wife is, we think, a year younger than he, and they celebrated their golden wedding over 14 years ago. May they live to see the 75th anniversary, and then, when the call comes to "slip awa," may they "sleep thegither at the foot."

Your correspondent has been sitting by the window watching the snowflakes, as with rapid movement they weave a mantle of spotless purity, and fill the air with "misty beauty." How they hasten in their flight. Most of them hurry circumspectly, following in the wake of their orthodox predecessors, but some flit idly away on the outskirts of the bustling stream, as if there were no appointed place for them to fill, no destined niche for them to fit into, and so they become a sort of footballs for the storm king and his hosts.

Ever and anon a blast from the king's herald sets them all agog, and such a commotion. How they whirl and dance and reel and turn, dancing all the jigs in the catalogue, from the "Old Virginia" down to the veriest "break down." Once more order is restored, and on again they go. There are some defiant sprites, however, who seem to set themselves against the current, and stand with arms akimbo, while the restless, resistless tide sweeps onward, leaving them to fall ignobly behind. Each tiny flake performs its function with alacrity, in obedience to the fierce spirit of the air. Some envelop the hill-tops with snowy caps; some pause in the ascent, others nestle modestly and contentedly in dells and valleys, while others still find obstacles insurmountable, and give up the struggle by drifting against fences, houses and the like.

Is there any analogy between the snowflakes and "oor Father's wee bairns."

SCOTH LASSIE.

Nuggets of Gold (with a Silver Application) From the Atlanta Constitution.

The country is still reaping the benefits of the British gold standard. Failures during the first week in February were $4,079,680, against $2,909,890 last year. This is a part of the "improvement" and "restored prosperity" that we hear so much about in the gold contraction organs. And the end is not.

Lower prices are still the main feature of "prosperity" under the British gold standard.

The syndicate went to Washington the other day and made arrangements to take all the bonds that may be left on the hands of the government by those who forfeit their bids.

"What ails the democratic party?" asks the Washington Post. It is boarding and clothing too many men who have become converted to republican doctrines.

The road to "prosperity" under the single gold standard is lined with bond issues, sheriffs and receivers. So we go. Hooray for the British gold standard!

Consumption

AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

☞ The Editorial and Business Management of this Paper Guarantee this generous Proposition.

It is easy to humbug a man once. When he has been persuaded into buying cheap, inferior whisky he never does it again if he can help it. Inferior whisky is disgusting, poisonous and unsatisfactory in every way. Besides it is dangerous to health and comfort. Don't buy whisky at random. The risk is too great. Get a high grade liquor that has been tested and proven. The I. W. HARPER Nelson County, Ky., whisky has made a reputation by its excellence. It is invariably good and can always be depended upon.

SOLD BY

J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice of Sale under Deed of Trust Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of trust, executed by Samuel Hill and Sarah Hill his wife, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book V, No. 4, page 314, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz:

The tract of land lying and being in Robeson and Cumberland counties, in Rockfish and Lumber Bridge townships, beginning at a sweet gum tree in lit le Cold Camp, and running N. 17 W. 18 chains to a stake; thence N 85 E. 22 chains to a stake, in the County line, thence with the county line, S. 58 E. 14 chains 75 links to a stake; thence N. 28 E. 16 chains to a stake. Wm. J. Buie's corner; thence S. 58 E. 14 chains to a stake; thence S. 32 W. 32 chains to a given point in little Cold Camp to the beginning, containing 101 acres, more or less, according to a deed from D. P. Johnson and wife Nettie, Dec. 4, 1893, to Samuel Hill.

Place of sale: Court House Door in Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of sale: Saturday, March 7th, 1896, at 12 M.
Terms of sale: Cash.

W. G. CLARK, Mortgagee.
THOS. H. SUTTON, Att'y.

To those living

in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensible, they keep the system in perfect order and are

an absolute cure

for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Buckien's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00

Mrs. E. A. Rainey
North Danville, Va.

Nerves Unstrung

Weak, No Appetite—Hood's Sarsaparilla Restored Health.

"Three years ago I had the grip, which settled in my head. It continued to grow worse and there was no rest for me. My limbs felt numb, my nerves seemed to be unstrung and I had no appetite. Doctors' treatment and other medicines failed to avail me relief. I obtained two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which

Restored Me

to myself. Last July I began to have bad symptoms, and I at once resorted to

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Sarsaparilla. I continued until I had taken three bottles, which not only restored my health but also cured my baby of a bunch and did him a great deal of good." MRS. EMMIT A. RAINEY, North Danville, Va.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25c.

FOR SALE!

A splendid MILK COW—gives 1½ gallons at a milking.

Also, a thoroughbred JERSEY BULL, three years old. Apply to

J. HENRY ELLIS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

ALWAYS FRESH

And of the Best Quality,

are the goods, heavy and fancy groceries,

FLOUR, BACON,

HAMS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, SYRUP, CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, POTATOES, CABBAGE, TURNIPS, &c.

SEED IRISH POTATOES

C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.

AT THE STORE

of the undersigned you *are* always welcome and any trade you can influence this way will be appreciated.

WE HAVE A FEW BUSHELS OF

Fitzell Bro.'s Seed Irish POTATOES,

CROWN JEWEL AND EARLY ROSE,

Besides of Northern Grown Varieties,

PEERLESS, GOODRICH, BURBANK AND EARLY ROSE.

Let us know what kind of Packages you will need for Truck Shipping, so that we will be prepared to supply you.

A. S. HUSKE.

NOTICE!

I have closed out my business at this place. All persons indebted to me will please come forward and settle at once.

D. A. McALLISTER,
Wade, N. C.

A Proclamation by the Governor.

$100 REWARD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, official information has been received at this Department that on the night of January 6th, 1896, in the County of Cumberland, a number of persons, names unknown, assembled together, gathered up fence material and burned the same, about six miles of it more or less, which was to be used in accordance with Chap. 213, Laws 1893,

And Whereas, it appears that the said unknown persons have fled the State, or so conceal themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them:

Now, Therefore, I, Elias Carr, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said unknown persons or two or more of them to the Sheriff of Cumberland County, at the Court-house in Fayetteville, to be paid upon conviction, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminals to justice.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninty six, and in the one hundred and twentieth year of our American Independence.

ELIAS CARR.

By the Governor:
S. F. TELFAIR, Private Secretary.

A. B. WILLIAMS,

COTTON :-: BUYER.

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NIMOCKS & COOK,

INSURANCE.

Peter Henderson & Co.'s

GARDEN SEEDS

ARE PREFERRED BECAUSE OF THEIR RELIABILITY.

THEY REFUSE TO PUT TP PAPERS SMALLER THAN THE 5c. OR FULL SIZE.

TO MEET THE DEMAND FOR

ONE CENT PAPERS,

I HAVE IN STOCK A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SMALL PAPERS FROM THE OLD RELIABLE FIRM OF

David Landreth & Sons.

H. R. HORNE

1-28-96

J. W. MURCHISON,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

HAS NOW IN STOCK A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

TINWARE,

Agricultural Implements,

Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps,

Loaded and Unloaded Shells, &c.

IN FACT, THE PRUDENT BUYER, WHO ALWAYS WANTS THE

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices

WILL FIND JUST WHAT HE WANTS IN OUR LARGE VARIETY AND ASSORTMENT.

DON'T FORGET THAT OUR LEADING POINTS ARE

QUALITY, DURABILITY, RELIABILITY AND HONEST PRICES.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR IMMENSE STOCK.

J. W. MURCHISON,

Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

BURPEE'S SEEDS.

—WE ARE OFFERING THESE CELEBRATED—

GARDEN SEEDS

at Catalogue Prices, thus saving postage or freight, to those who have been ordering direct.

We are still handling

BUIST'S,

At One Cent a Paper.

☞ Let us have your patronage.

A. J. COOK & CO.

NOTICE.

The undersigned heretofore doing business under the firm name of A. E. Rankin & Co., have formed a corporation, the name of which is "A. E. RANKIN CO."

The heretofore existing firm is dissolved, and all its property of every kind transferred to said corporation; and said A. E. RANKIN CO., as a corporation, assumes all the liabilities of the firm so dissolved; and takes charge of all the property and assets, and all persons indebted are notified to call and settle at once.

A. E. RANKIN.
S. C. RANKIN.
A. H. SLOCUMB.

OFFICE CLERK SUPERIOR COURT,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N. C.

By virtue of authority vested in me by Chapter 159, Laws 1895 of North Carolina, Entitled "An Act to revise, amend, and consolidate the election laws of North Carolina" I, Cyrus Murphy, Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County hereby make the following changes in the voting precincts of said County, to wit:

CROSS CREEK PRECINCT.

Polling Place, No. 1, at Clarendon Mill.—Bounded as follows: Beginning at Market House and thence with Person street to Clarendon Bridge, thence with Cape Fear River North to Carver's Creek Township line; thence with said line to the Raleigh road; thence with said road through Ramsey and Green streets to the Market.

Polling Place, No. 2, Holliday's Store.—Beginning at Market House, thence with Person street to Cape Fear River, thence with said river South to Pearce's Mill Township line; thence West with said line to Lumberton Road; thence with said road, through Gillespie street to beginning.

Polling Place, No. 3, Fort's Corner.—Beginning at Market House, thence with Hay street West with Western Plank Road to 71st township line; thence South with said line to Pearce's Mill Township line; thence East with said line to Lumberton Road; thence with said road through Gillespie street to the beginning.

Polling Place, No. 4, Broadfoot's Store, "Redbone."—Beginning at Market House thence through Green and Ramsey Streets North with Raleigh road to Carver's Creek Township line; thence West with said line to 71st Township line; thence South with said line to Western Plank Road; thence East with said road through Hay street to beginning.

FLEA HILL TOWNSHIP.

Dividing Line as follows: Beginning at Little Creek where it crosses the Goldsboro Road; then with said creek to its head at Allen's Spring; then a direct line to the Yellow Island at the Railroad switch; then Northeast with said road to the crossing of the old Murphy Road; then as said Murphy road to intersection of McDougald's Lane road; then as said Lane road to Cape Fear River.

With one polling place at McMillan's Chapel, and the other at McD. Geddie's Gin.

ROCKFISH TOWNSHIP.

Dividing line as follows: Beginning at Robeson County line at the C. F. & Y. V. R. R.; thence with said R. R. to Big Rockfish; thence with said creek to Emmett's Bridge; thence from Emmett's Bridge to Charles Johnson's Blacksmith Shop on Little Rockfish; thence to Pearce's Mill line to the right of Henry Bullard's residence.

One voting place at
Hope Mills, No. 1, at Public School House.
Hope Mills, No 2, at Building No. 100.

CYRUS MURPHY

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD PIANO. Apply at this office.

GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT CURES ALL Aches, Pains, Cuts and Bruises. Sold by BEVILL & VANSTORY, Fayetteville, N. C.

OLD MAN, IF YOU HAVE ACHES AND Pains, get a bottle of Goose Grease.
BEVILL & VANSTORY.

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES

THE PEACE MAKERS

There are no Better Stoves Made than Bucks.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE,
Fayetteville.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

—AND—

FERTILIZERS.

FANCY BAKERY

—AND—

RESTAURANT

HAY STREET,

(W. F. Raiford successor to C. M. Watson.)

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Candy,

OYSTERS

in every style in the cafe.

W. F. RAIFORD,

FAYETTEVILLE.

WANTED.

A live House or Party to represent us, and take orders for FINE CUSTOM CLOTHING. For particulars address MARKS ARNHEIM, Broadway and Ninth Street, New York.

DO NOT FAIL TO TRY McDONALD'S COUGH Cure. You will find it a first-class remedy. Sold by Druggists.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

VISIT A. GARRASON'S STORE

AND FIND RELIEF FROM THE MOST PERPLEXING QUESTION IN HOUSEKEEPING:

How to Diversify your Dishes.

—YOU WILL FIND HIS—

Large and Carefully Selected Stock of

GROCERIES

ADEQUATE TO ALL OCCASIONS.

THE ÆTNA

Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.

Her Reputation is the best to-day.

Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.

Take out a policy on your property.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

KIMBALL

PIANOS and ORGANS

Are Used and Endorsed

—BY—

The World's Greatest Musicians.

☞ For Prices and Liberal Terms, apply to

W. FRANK BLOUNT,
General Representative,
Fayetteville, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ED. R. McKETHAN,

Attorney and Counsellor,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S

DRS. HUNTER,

DENTISTS

Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 9 years experience elsewhere his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

The Total Saving.

New York World.]

The official figures of the award of bonds under the last issue enable us to calculate the amount of money saved to the people by a partial substitution of the World's plan of public bids for the Carlisle-Morgan plan of a secret syndicate deal.

The Carlisle-Morgan plan contemplated the sale of $200,000,000 of bonds at "about" the price of the previous issue, or 104.49. This would have netted the Government $104,490,000 on each of the two sales of $100,000,000 into which the issue was to be divided.

The World's plan of a public sale, only partially carried out, replenished the Treasury of the Government with $111,-378,836 as the proceeds of $100,000,000 of bonds.

This was a direct gain to the Treasury of $6,888,836.

Moreover it has pretty effectually prevented the issue of the other $100,000.000, and thereby saved another sum of $6,888,-836 on the face price.

It has further obviated the necessity of paying interest at 4 per cent. for twenty-nine years on this second $100,000,000. This would have called for $116,000,000.

At 3½ per cent., the average rate of interest paid by the Government, the interest on the difference between the syndicate price and the public loan price on $200,000,000 would amount in twenty-nine years to $13,019,900. In other words, the total saving in interest and principal in twenty-nine years between an issue of $100,000,000 at 111.378 and an issue of $200,000,000 at 104.49 would be as follows:

Direct saving on first issue	$6,888,836
Saving on second issue	6,888,836
Interest on these savings	13,019,900
Principal of second issue	100,000,000
Interest on second issue	116,000,000
Total saving	$242,797,572

This is the amount that the Government would have lost in twenty-nine years if it had carried out the original syndicate proposition. This is the amount saved to the people by the World's work in stopping the deal, breaking the ring and smashing the syndicate.

Nuggets of Gold (with a Silver Application)
From the Atlanta Constitution.

The only way to get gold from abroad under the single gold standard is for prices (and therefore wages) to fall below the level of European prices (and wages.) That they are tending in that direction is beyond all question.

The question is not whether Wall street is pleased with the bond issues, but whether the people like them. That question will probably be settled this year.

McDONALD'S COUGH CURE IS SOLD EXTENsively in Fayetteville, Cumberland and adjoining Counties.

Scrofula

Is a deep-seated blood disease which all the mineral mixtures in the world cannot cure. S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is a *real* blood remedy for blood diseases and has no equal.

Mrs. Y. T. Buck, of Delaney, Ark., had Scrofula for twenty-five years and most of the time was under the care of the doctors who could not relieve her. A

specialist said he could cure her, but he filled her with arsenic and potash which almost ruined her constitution. She then took nearly every so-called blood medicine and drank them by the wholesale, but they did not reach her trouble. Some one advised her to try S.S.S. and she very soon found that she had a real blood remedy at last. She says: "After taking one dozen bottles of S.S.S. I am perfectly well, my skin is clear and healthy and I would not be in my former condition for two thousand dollars. Instead of drying up the poison in my system, like the potash and arsenic, S.S.S. drove the disease out through the skin, and I was permanently rid of it."

A Real Blood Remedy.

S.S.S. never fails to cure Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism Contagious Blood Poison, or any disorder of the blood. Do not rely upon a simple tonic to cure a deep-seated blood disease, but take a real blood remedy.

Our books free upon application. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

A Short Account of the New Photography.

Professor Arthur W. Wright, of Yale, experimented successfully by photographing coins through the three thicknesses of seal leather forming a lady's pocketbook, by photographing three metal balls through a pasteboard box, by photographing two 10 cent pieces through blocks of wood an inch thick, by photographing the lead in a pencil through its cedar envelop.

EXTRAORDINARY CATHODE RAY.

The main peculiarity of the cathode rays is that, unlike the rays of ordinary electric light, they do not go in a direct line from the positive to the negative pole of the exhausted tube. It had been discovered previously that these rays would pass easily through plates of metal such as aluminum, and could be observed in the room outside the tube by means of phosphorescent substances, and photographs has been even taken under these conditions through the sheet of aluminum. The recent remarkable development of the subject is due to Roentgen, who discovered accidently that sensitive plates could be affected by merely placing them in a wooden box near the vessel or tube containing the cathode.

WHAT THE CATHODE RAY IS.

This cathode is difficult to describe in ordinary language.

It may be described as a small disk, or plate of aluminum, inclosed in a glass bulb from which the air has been previously exhausted. Opposite the cathode is the terminal of a wire connected with the batteries. When a powerful current is passed between the anode and the cathode, and a circuit created, a light results with rays such as I have described.

Roentgen discovered one very remarkable fact that photographs could be taken by means of these rays through wood, pasteboard and various other substances which completely cut off the ordinary light rays, and he also succeeded in photographing through various parts of the body, especially the hand. His photographs showed the bones in the hand with unmistakable clearness and accuracy.

Turn on the Light!

New York World.

In the general rejoicing over the splendid demonstration of the nation's financial independence the scandals attending the bond sale should not be overlooked.

An investigation is imperatively necessary. The public has a right to know the wherefore of all the mystery and secrecy that attended the syndicate negotiations. It ought to know who invited Mr. Morgan to Washington for consultation, whom he saw there, how he learned that the "executive department" desired to get not $100,000,000 merely but $200,000,000 of gold, who gave him the assurance that the bonds could be had on "about the terms" of the bunco sale of last year, and who told him that they were to be for twenty-nine instead of thirty years.

The country has an especial right to demand that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be made to explain his extraordinary conduct of the bid opening. Why were some bids opened twenty-four hours ahead of time? Why was the general opening begun on the evening before the day appointed? Why were poorly paid clerks permitted to go home that night in possession of information for the betrayal of which rich speculators were more than willing to pay them handsomely? Why were the biggest bidders permitted to put in their bids hours after hundreds or thousands of other bids had been opened and tabulated? How came it about that Mr. Pierpont Morgan was able to make his bid—handed in almost at the last minute—a bare fraction higher than the next largest offer? Is he a mind-reader? Does he carry an "X ray" about with him?

Unexplained, the facts of this matter are scandalous. It is the manifest duty of Congress to exact an explanation. Turn on the light!

Bonsack Machines are Sold.

Raleigh Press-Visitor.

It was authoritatively learned that the Bonsack Machine Company has made a new arrangement with the American Tobacco Company, by which the latter ceases to pay the definite and fixed royalty after the first of June next, and becomes the owner of the cigarette machines of the Bonsack Machine Company, now in its posession.

It is said that the Bonsack Machine Company is at liberty to place its cigarette machines with other parties in the United States.

The exact number of machines now in possession of the American Tobacco Company could not be ascertained, although it is known to be somewhere in the neighborhood of 125.

The amount paid to the Bonsack Company for its machines is reported to be $250,000.

Unjust Criticism.

Webster's Weekly.

* * We think it rather poor grace for any Democrat to attempt to belittle Judge Clark, who was the only man on the State ticket not defeated in 1894. Such was the confidenceof the masses in his ability and fairness, that he was given a vote unparallelled in the history of the State, and this without compromising his political principles in the least. We can not see how it is any worse for him to favor free silver than a revenue tariff. Both are found in the platform upon which he was nominated. The editor has not forgotten that Judge Clark was renominated by acclamation in the Democratic convention of 1894, and his views were the same then as they are now.

We have the best authority for saying that Judge Clark's only motive for writing the article complained of was to oblige his many friends who wrote to him asking for the true situation. It was out of the question to answer each one separately, so he adopted the wiser plan of speaking through the press. He wrote in his individual capacity and not as a Judge or the representative of any party or interest. He was asked for the truth and felt satisfied with giving nothing less.

In the last year two leading members of the U. S. Supreme Court have expressed themselves upon public questions in language as emphatic as that employed by Judge Clark. One condemned trusts and the other scorched the selfish interests that made war upon the income tax. So Judge Clark has an honorable precedent for his action. And then what about Mr. Bayard's speech in England, which the ——— defends? Is not the tariff a partisan question? * *

The plain truth is that *silver has not depreciated*, either here or in Mexico. But by making the standard of value doubly as valuable, fixed charges like debts (public and private), interest, railroad rates, etc., have doubled, while farm produce, silver bullion and other things which have to compete in purchasing a dollar are half price, to the great benefit of bondholders and the creditor class and the destruction of the producer and the debtor. That is the whole story.

When silver was demonetized it was worth more than gold. There has been no overproduction since. The U. S. Treasury report, Dec. 1st last, shows that the production of gold and silver for the year ending June 30th, 1895, throughout the world was nearly equal; putting silver at the coinage value of 16 to 1.

The trouble with us nowadays is, that we do not lead natural lives. The feminine portion of our society is especially culpable in this way. It is really a wonder that women are as healthy as they are. Very few women get any outdoor exercise. Very many get no exercise at all. Modes of dressing interfere with the proper muscular action and with the circulation of the blood. All the hygienic laws are broken. It is little wonder that nine women in ten are troubled with some derangement or irregularity in the action of the organs distinctly feminine. Neglect and wrong living will show themselves first in the most delicate organs of the whole body. With such weakness and sickness so prevalent, it is to be expected that the bearing of children would be fraught with dread and danger. It should not be so, of course. Nature never meant it to be so. The performance of the highest function of which a woman is capable should not be accompanied by pain. If perfectly natural living were the rule, it would not be so. As lives are lived, something else must be done. A remedy must be found. For over thirty years, Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. During that time he has treated thousands of women. He has found in his "Favorite Prescription" a never-failing specific for female complaints. It strengthens the whole body and when taken during gestation, shortens the period of labor and makes childbirth well-nigh painless. It also promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child.

NOTICE.

Remember, being in the line of immigration for North Carolina, I am in touch with prospective emigrants and colonization developments, so list your lands with me now. No charges until a sale is made.

I am also in the insurance business—Fire, Life and Accident Insurance. The Southern Stock Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Greensboro, N. C., has $100,000 available cash and do business only in this State, hence the security is the best. Their 90 per cent. of profits will be returned annually to policy holders, so it is the cheapest. Are you in it?

I am manufacturers' agent for Wind Mills, Pumps, &c. Have your work done by the Wind Mills. Address

NEWTON H. SMITH,
Fayetteville, N. C.

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ONE HALL'S PATENT SAFE.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SUPERIOR COURTS OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR 1896.

(Prepared by W. T. Smith and A. B. Andrews, Jr., and revised by F. H. Busbee, Attorney at Law)

JUDGES.

Name.	*District.*	*Residence.*
Geo. H. Brown,	First,	Washington.
Henry R. Bryan,	Second,	Newbern.
E. W. Timberlake,	Third,	Louisburg.
W. S. O'B. Robinson.	Fourth,	Goldsboro.
A. W. Graham,	Fifth,	Oxford.
E. T. Boykin,	Sixth,	Clinton.
J. D. McIver,	Seventh,	Carthage.
A. S. Coble,	Eighth,	Statesville.
Henry R. Starbuck,	Ninth,	Winston.
L. L. Greene,	Tenth,	Boone.
W. A. Hoke,	Eleventh,	Lincolnton.
W. L. Norwood,	Twelfth,	Waynesville

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Robinson. *Fall Term*—Judge Timberlake.

Beaufort—‡Feb. 17th, May 25th, Nov. 30th.
Currituck—March 2d, Sept. 7th.
Camden—March 9th, Sept. 14th.
Pasquotank—March 16th, Sept. 21st.
Perquimans—March 23d, Sept. 28th.
Chowan—March 30th; Oct. 5th.
Gates—April 6th, Oct. 12th.
Hertford—April 13th, Oct. 19th.
Washington—April 20th, June 8th, †Oct. 26th.
Tyrrell—April 27th, Nov. 2d.
Dare—May 4th, Nov. 9th.
Hyde—May 11th, Nov. 16th.
Pamlico—May 18th, Nov. 23d.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Graham. *Fall Term*—Judge Robinson.

Craven—‡Feb. 3d, May 4th, Nov. 30th.
Bertie—‡Feb. 17th, April 27th, Sept. 14th, Nov. 9.
Halifax—March 2d, May 25th, Nov. 23d.
Warren—March 16th, Sept. 21st.
Northampton—March 30th, Aug. 3d, †Oct. 26.
Edgecombe—April 13th, June 8th, †Oct. 12th.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Boykin. *Fall Term*—Judge Graham.

Pitt—Jan. 6th, †March 2d, March 30th, Sept. 21st, †Dec. 7th.
Franklin—Jan. 20th, April 13th, Oct. 26th.
Wilson—‡Feb. 3d, June 1st, Nov. 2d.
Vance—Feb. 17th, May 18th, Oct. 5th.
Martin—March 16th, Sept. 7th.
Nash—April 27th, Nov. 23d.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge McIver. *Fall Term*—Judge Boykin.

Wake—*Jan. 6th, †Feb. 24th, *March 23d, †April 20th, *July 13th, *Sept. 28th, †Oct. 26th.
Wayne—Jan. 20th, April 13th, Sept. 14th, Oct. 19th.
Harnett—Feb. 17th, Sept. 7th, ‡Nov. 30th.
Johnston—March 9th, Aug. 31st, Nov. 16th.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Coble. *Fall Term*—Judge McIver.

Durham—Jan. 13th, †March 23d, *May 11th, *Sept. 14th, †Oct. 12th.
Granville—Jan. 27th, April 20th, July 27th, Nov. 30th.
Chatham—Feb. 10th, May 4th, Sept. 28.
Guilford—Feb. 17th, May 25th, Aug. 31st, Dec. 14th
Alamance—March 9th, May 18th, Nov. 16th.
Orange—March 16th, Aug. 10th, Nov. 2d.
Caswell—April 6th, Aug. 17th, Oct. 26th.
Person—April 13th, Aug. 24th, Nov. 23d.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Starbuck. *Fall Term*—Judge Coble.

New Hanover—†Jan. 20th, †April 13th, †Sept. 28th.
Sampson—Feb. 3d, April 27th, Oct. 12th.
Duplin—Feb. 17th, Aug. 10th, Dec. 7th.
Green—Feb. 24th, Aug. 17th, Nov. 30th.
Pender—March 2d, Sept. 14th.
Carteret—March 16th, Oct. 26th.
Jones—March 23d. Nov. 2d.
Onslow—March 30th, Nov. 9th.
Lenoir—May 4th, Nov. 16th.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Green. *Fall Term*—Judge Starbuck.

Anson—*Jan. 6th, †April 27th, *Sept. 7th, †Nov. 30th.
Moore—*Jan. 13th, *March 2d, *Aug. 17th, *Dec. 14th
Cumberland—*Jan 20th (2), April 20th, May 11th, *July 27th, †Nov. 16th.
Robeson—Jan. 27th, May 18th, †Aug. 3d, Oct. 5th.
Richmond—*Feb. 10th, †April 13th, June 1st, *Sept. 21st, †Nov. 2d, Dec. 7th.
Columbus—Feb. 24th, July 20th, Nov. 9th.
Bladen—March 16th (2), Oct. 26th.
Brunswick—April 6th, Sept. 14th.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Hoke. *Fall Term*—Judge Greene.

Cabarrus: Jan 20th, July 27th.
Iredell: Feb 3d, May 18th, Aug 10th, Nov 9th.
Rowan: Feb 17th, May 11th, Aug 24th, Nov 23d.
Davidson: March 2d, Sept 7th.
Randolph: March 16th, July 13th, Nov 16th.
Montgomery: March 30th, Oct 5th.
Yadkin: May 4th, Oct 26th.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Norwood. *Fall Term*—Judge Hoke.

Alexander: Jan 20th, July 27th.
Rockingham: Jan 27th, Aug 3d, Nov 9th,
Forsyth: Feb 17th, May 11th, Aug 10th, Dec 7th.
Wilkes: March 2d, Sept 7th.
Surry: March 16th, Oct 12th.
Alleghany: March 30th, Sept 21st.
Davie: April 6th, Sept 28th.
Stokes: April 20th, Oct 26th.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Brown. *Fall Term*—Judge Norwood.

Catawba: Feb 17th, Aug 3rd.
McDowell: March 2nd, Aug 17th.
Burke: March 16th, Aug 31st.
Caldwell: March 30th, Sept 14th.
Ashe: April 13th, Sept 28th.
Watauga: April 27th, Oct 12th.
Mitchell: May 4th, Oct 19th.
Yancey: May 18th, Nov 2nd.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Bryan. *Fall Term*—Judge Brown.

Mecklenburg: †Jan 20th, †March 16th, †June 1st, Sept 7th, †Oct 5th.
Union: *Jan 27th, *Aug 24th.
Gaston: Feb 17th; Sept 21st.
Stanly: March 2nd, Sept 7th.
Lincoln: March 30th, Oct 19th.
Cleveland: April 13th, Oct 26th.
Rutherford: April 27th, Nov 9th.
Polk: May 11th, Nov 23rd.
Henderson: †May 18th, †Nov 30th.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Timberlake. *Fall Term*—Judge Bryan.

Madison: †Feb 24th, †Aug 3rd.
Buncombe: †March 9th, †Aug 17th, †Dec 7th
Transylvania: March 30th, Sept 7th.
Haywood: †April 6th, †Sept 14th.
Jackson: April 20th, Sept 28th.
Macon: May 4th, Oct 5th.
Clay: May 11th, Oct 12th.
Cherokee: *May 18th, *Oct 19th.
Graham: June 1st, Nov 9th.
Swain: June 8th, Nov 23rd.

*For criminal cases only.
†For civil cases only.
‡For civil cases and jail cases.
(2) Two weeks.

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

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"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

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"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

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CONSTIPATION Cured. Pills Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

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—AND—
Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

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Breech Loading Double and Single Barrel Guns

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Also a few Muzzle Loading Double and Single Guns.

Also about 25 Enfield Rifles and Muskets,

REMNANTS LEFT BY THE OLD CONFEDS.

All to be sold in the next thirty days at astonishingly low prices for cash or trade.

Old Muzzle Loaders taken in part pay for Breech Loaders.

Yours Respectfully,

WALTER WATSON.

Patapsco Flouring Mills.

ESTABLISHED 1774.

PERFECTION - IN - FLOUR.

Patapsco Superlative Patent.
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REPRESENTED BY B. R. TAYLOR, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway,

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 8th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10.35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10.55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:57 "
Leave Sanford,	12:19 p m
Leave Climax,	2:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:56 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:59 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:31 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:17 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:35 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:05 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Eayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:25 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:23 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1 :35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:52 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:18 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:58 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, General Manager.

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Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23, Daily.	No. 35, Daily.	No. 41, Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 57	.....
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	.....

No. 47 Daily.	
Lv.	M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08
Leave Goldboro.	2 55
Leave Magnolia.	4 02
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30
	P. M.

	A. M.
	6 35
	7 20
	8 29
	10 00
	A. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78, Daily.	No. 32, Daily.	No. 40, Daily
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....

No. 42 Daily.	
	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20
Leave Magnolia	10 56
Leave Goldsboro	12 05
Arrive Wilson..	1 00

	A. M.
	7 00
	8 31
	9 40
	10 27

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.
	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02
Arrive Tarboro..	2 48	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54
	P. M.	A. M.

	P. M.
	10 32
	11 15
	.....
	.....
	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M., Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:40 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, General Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.